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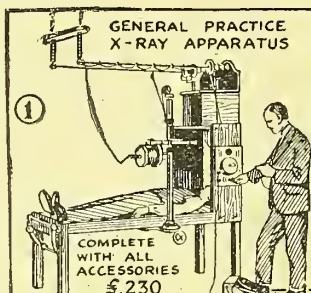
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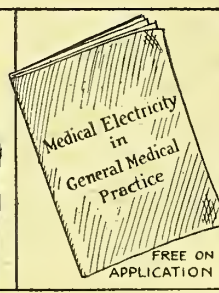
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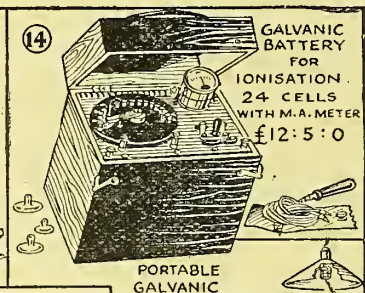
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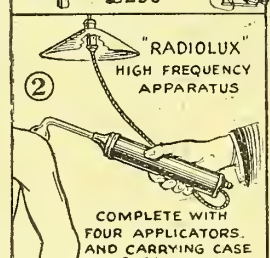
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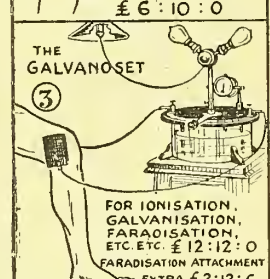
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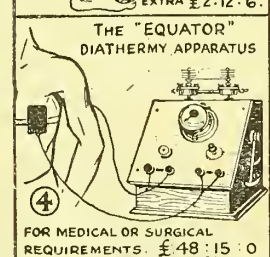
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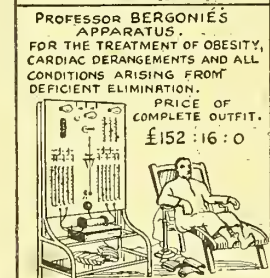
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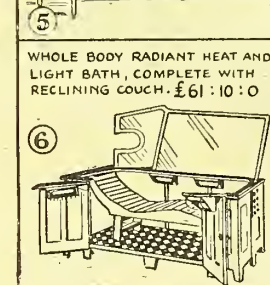
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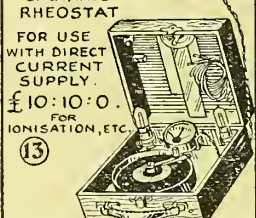
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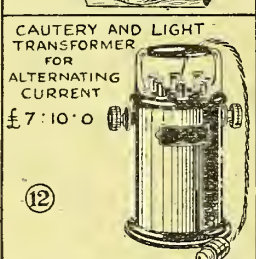
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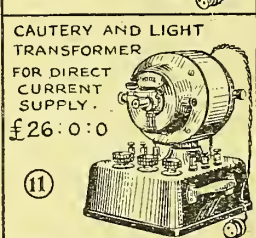
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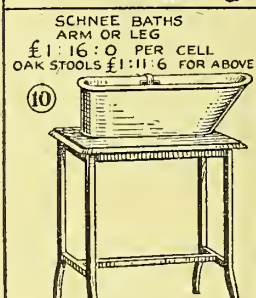
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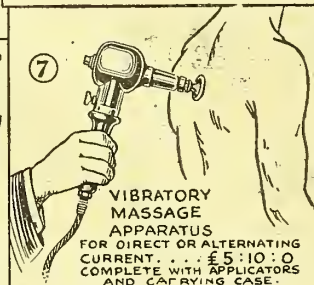
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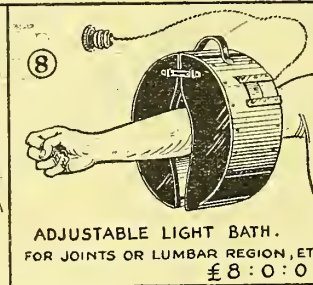
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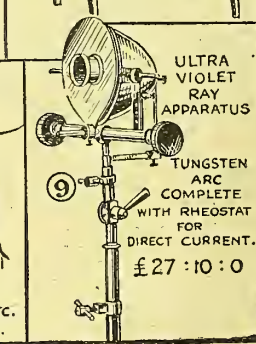
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(per doz. 3 tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE FACE POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)
Tins, 3/- (per doz. 27/-)
Bottles, 3/3 (per doz. 30/-)

CIMOLITE SOAP (Violet-Scented)

Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/-
(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-).

CIMOLITE SHAVING SOAP.

Sticks, 1/3 (per doz., 11/6)

SHOWCARDS and Counter
Bills on application.



Cimolite Prepara-
tions are stocked
by all wholesale
houses.

NOW
ON
THE
P.A.T.A.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW CARD obtainable from
all wholesalers or direct.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist
50 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQ., LONDON, W.1



A GOOD SHAVING CREAM

MEN are notoriously hardened in their habits. For years most of us have used shaving sticks, and the idea of using a cream instead of the hard stick seems revolutionary—and so it is.

So much so, indeed, that once a really good Shaving Cream has been tried men seldom go back to the stick. But it must be a Cream that is economical, gives a copious lasting lather, and *makes shaving a pleasure*.

This is just what **OSYL SHAVING CREAM** does—it satisfies the user and he'll come again.

Packed in large tubes in attractive show outers at **7/6** per dozen tubes, with display bonus of 2 tubes to the dozen. Retail at the popular price of **1/-**. *Samples given with each parcel as selling aid.*

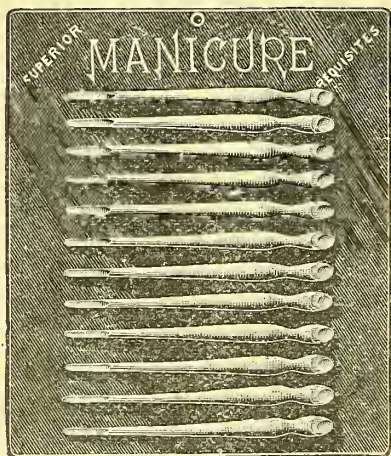
Send for a single dozen as a trial with samples and bonus.

Sample forwarded for own examination.

LYSOL LIMITED—LONDON, S.W.20

*There's an ever-increasing demand for these goods
which we offer at the following favourable prices.*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS THE CHEMISTS!



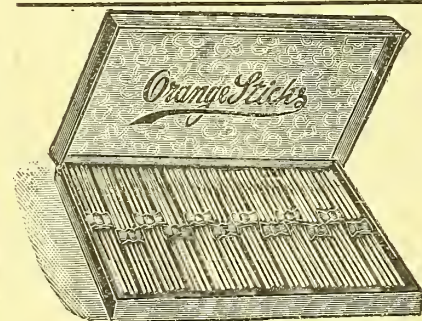
HOOF STICKS, India Rubber End

White Wood, super, 12 on card	...	6/- doz.
0862. Bone	...	5/- "
405. Wood, red rubber	...	3/6 "



EMERY BOARDS

One dozen bundles of 12 in each bundle.	
Boxed, 2 1/4 in. long	... 6/- doz.
One dozen bundles of 12 in each bundle,	
Boxed, 4 in. long, narrow	... 9/- doz.
One dozen bundles of 12 in each bundle,	
Boxed, 4 1/4 in. long, tapered	... 10/- doz.



ORANGE STICKS

No. 2P. Flat End and Pointed	...	12/6
No. 2F. Round End and Flat Points	...	12/-
No. 11. Yellow tint	...	8/-
No. 4. Tinted ends	...	8/-
No. 5. Plain Wood	...	8/-

All above numbers put up 12 bundles in box, as illustrated.
No. 500. Decker's Special Orange Wood Sticks,
4 in., 12 in bundle, 6/6 per dozen bundles.

Osborne

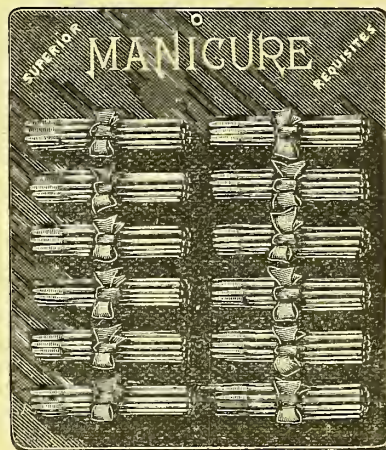
For Everything
used in
MANICURE

CASES

We hold a
Large Stock of
**CASES OF
MANICURE**

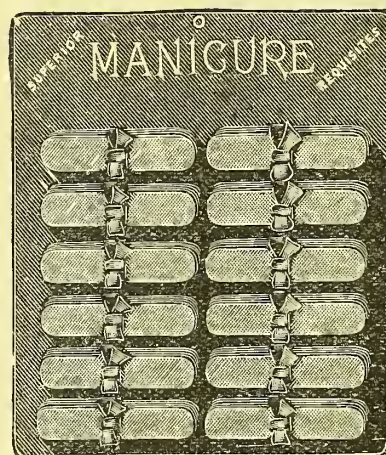
in
**EBONY
BONE
PEARL
SHELL
COLOURED
AND SILVER**

**IN FLAT
UPRIGHT
ROLL-UP
STANDS**
and
FOLDING CASES



ORANGE WOOD STICKS

8 in each bundle, 12 bundles on card, 3 in.	
As illustrated	... 5/6 doz.
No. 301. 6 in bundle, assorted sizes, 12	
bundles on card, 3/3 card.	



EMERY BOARDS

12 bundles of 8 each, short	... 4/9 doz.
6 " 6 " long, on card	2/- per card
No. 302. 12 bundles of 6 each,	
assorted sizes, on card	3/6 per card

DECKER'S EMERY BOARDS

No. 2430. Extra Fine, Short, Flexible	3/9 doz.
No. 2422. " " Long, Tapered	4/9 "
	12 in a carton.

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO. LTD., 51-54 Frith St., Soho, London, W.1

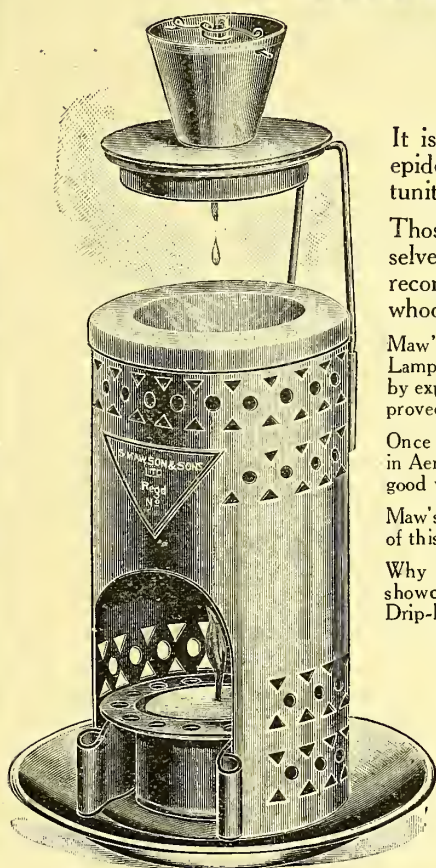
Maw's



Page

Influenza!

Show Maw's Drip-Feed Vapor Lamp



It is these damp winter days when Influenza and other epidemics are rife that the Pharmacist finds many opportunities every day for the sale of Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp.

Those pharmacists who know, and have probably themselves used Maw's Drip-Feed Vapor Lamp, always recommend it for the alleviation of bronchitis, influenza, whooping cough, and to stop the progress of a bad cold.

Maw's Aero-Cotarol, which is used in conjunction with the Drip-Feed Lamp, is made from a formula which has been carefully compounded by experts for all complaints of the respiratory tract, and it has been proved after many years to be of inestimable value for these complaints.

Once you have sold a Drip-Feed Lamp there is the continued business in Aero-Cotarol throughout the bad weather which makes it such a good winter line.

Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp, which is the safest and most efficient device of this description, is sold only by pharmacists.

Why not demonstrate one in your pharmacy *now* and display the showcard and leaflets which are supplied with every order for Maw's Drip-Feed Vapor Lamp?

PRICES

		Wholesale.	Retail.
Drip-Feed Lamp	...	20/- doz.	2/6
In 3 doz. lots	...	19/- "	
Aero-Cotarol.	Large size	18/- "	2/3 per bottle.
"	Small size	10/- "	1/3 "

Night lights specially suitable for the Drip-Feed Lamp. In boxes of six. Per doz. boxes, 6/-. Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp is protected by Patents No. 170463 and 12433/24.

N.B.—The new heat adjustment springs supplied free for your present stock of lamps on application.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

Telephone:
No. (New)
City
7891-3

Telegrams:
Eleven
Cent
London

TRADE

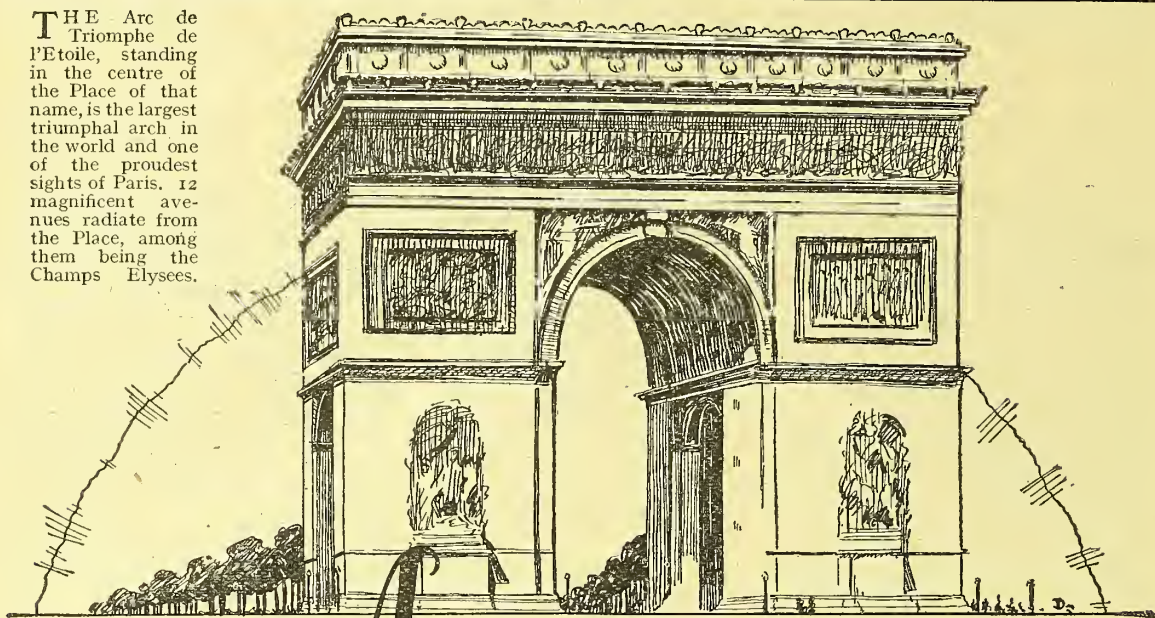


MARK

Cables:
Eleven
London

Code:
A.B.C.
4th & 5th
Edition

THE Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, standing in the centre of the Place of that name, is the largest triumphal arch in the world and one of the proudest sights of Paris. 12 magnificent avenues radiate from the Place, among them being the Champs Elysees.



The sale of "GRIPS" is more than double that of any other pastille in the world. Make sure of your share of turnover and profit on the vast sales.



Dr. GRIP

The Genial Purveyor of Good Health

A triumph of Industry

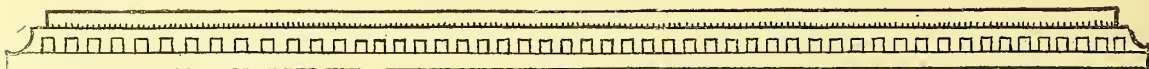
EVERYDAY commodities mark the triumphs of brain and hand over material things just as this famous structure does. The fame and excellence of "GRIPS" First-Aid Pastilles is proverbial, and every dealer in the length and breadth of the kingdom can share in the prestige and profit which this famous medicated sweetmeat ensures.

Look to YOUR stocks. "GRIPS" advertising methods and pushful enterprise are creating new customers daily. Hitch your wagon to the star of the trade—sell

Distributing Agents to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trade:
THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,
4/12, Old Swan Lane,
LONDON, E.C.4.

GRIPS

FIRST-AID Pastilles





ASKED FOR!

Yes, you will speedily be asked for these lines if you put them in your window just as they are—in their attractive show boxes, and with the splendid showmatter that is sent free with all orders. Take advantage of the seasonable weather—turn it into profit. They make a fine little show, and the cards do the talking, and bring the customers. Every sale is a profitable one, too!

Naysol Balm

An exceedingly popular line, one that you can thoroughly recommend to any of your customers. Splendid showmatter is sent free with all orders. 3 doz. 6/6 doz. 1 gross 6/3 doz. Retail 1/-

Catarrh Jelly

Moorland Catarrh Jelly is of published formula. Neatly packed in a special tube and carton. Recommend it with every bottle of cough mixture; it will pay you. 3 doz. 6/6 doz. 1 gross 6/3 doz. Retail 1/-

Influenza Tablets

These are too well known to require any amount of description. The demand remains unabated, and we have a very large output indeed. Supplied in show outers. 3 doz. 4/9 doz. 1 gross 4/6 doz. Retail 1/-

Ammoniated Quinine Tablets

These popular tablets really do contain the ammonia. Triturate in a mortar and notice the result for yourself. With all orders we send good showcards and show boxes. 3 doz. 6/3 doz. 1 gross 6/1 doz. Retail 1/3

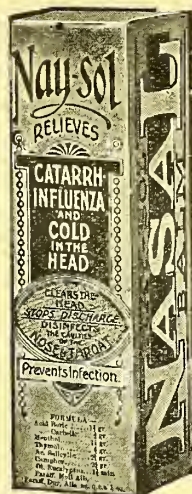
Cinnamon Tablets

This line is a big seller for cold in the head, influenza, etc. Each tablet contains its proportion of the very finest oil. Fifty tablets in an amber bottle to sell at 1/- or 1/3. 3 doz. 6/9 doz. 1 gross 6/6 doz.

Formalin Tablets

One of our most popular lines. Our output is tremendous. Many labels to choose from—only one is illustrated—and packed either in cartons or without. 3 doz. 6/9 doz. 1 gross 6/6 doz.

**W. B.
CARTWRIGHT LTD.
RAWDON NR LEEDS**





THIS cut-out showcard with tin, on your counter or in your window, will link up with

THIS advertisement now appearing in such popular monthlies as "Pearson's," "Royal" and the "Windsor."

BONUS PARCEL

With every $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen one free tin and display cut-out, giving you

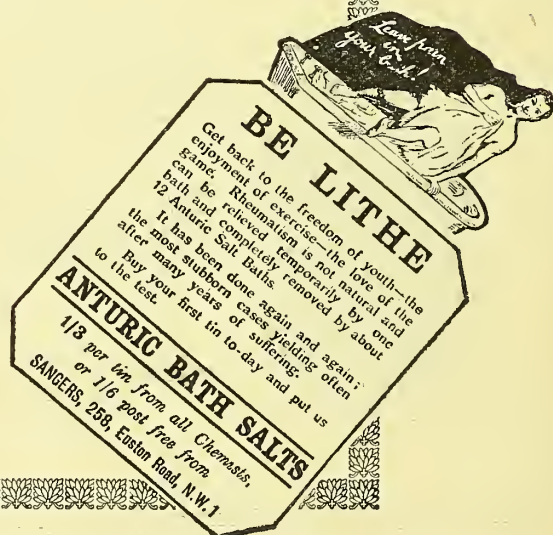
30%

ON COST.

Sole Wholesale Agents:

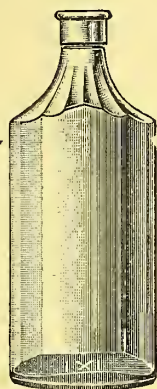
SANGERS

258 EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.



The Genie of the Bottle

THE "AYRTON OVAL"



Prices for original crates:

Size.	Per gross.	Quantity in crate.
1 oz.	14/3	10 gross.
2 „	16/-	6 „
3 „	18/6	6 „
4 „	20/6	6 „
6 „	22/-	3 „
8 „	24/-	3 „
10 „	28/6	3 „
12 „	32/6	2½ „
16 „	36/-	1½ „
20 „	40/-	1½ „

PACKING AND CRATES FREE.

—Carriage paid to any Railway Station in Britain or free on board ship for Ireland.

For smaller or assorted lots write for quotation.

"Complete Test" assorted crate for £2 18s. 8d. carriage paid.

THERE IS SOMETHING MORE about a bottle than just glass. A subtle psychology with which genii have been associated always.

THE "AYRTON OVAL" is so distinctive that it has qualities outside its material value. It produces an atmosphere which suggests quality and refinement, and exerts a sales-influence which is insistent and compelling.

THE "AYRTON OVAL" has such neatness of appearance and utility of purpose that it must find a place in the High Class Pharmacy. The cork fits, and seals the bottle—the same cork will fit every bottle of the batch. The pour-out is perfect, the base firm as a rock, and the white flint glass is clear as crystal.

MADE ON THE OWEN'S AUTOMATIC MACHINE every "Ayrton Oval" is a twin of the other—equal in capacity, weight and specification with additional strength due to equal glass distribution and controlled annealing.

WRITE US ON THE GLASS BOTTLE QUESTION

— We are in a unique position to quote for —

MEDICAL FLATS—PANELS—LIMES—KALIS
VIALS—POISONS AND TABLET BOTTLES

Special Quotations for Export

A good turnout means a good turnover

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists

34 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.

Telegrams: "SUNDRIES, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone: ROYAL 4861

WARNING!

Infringement of SORBO Trade Mark

We have spent large sums in advertising the name "Sorbo," and considerations of Public Interest as well as our own have more than once compelled us to take rigorous steps to check infringement of our Trade Mark by Manufacturers or Distributors.

In this we feel sure we have the co-operation of fair minded retail traders everywhere, who are as much concerned as ourselves in maintaining public confidence in one of their best selling and most profitable ranges of goods.

The name "Sorbo" is registered in all civilised countries.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, Ltd.

Sorbo Works :: Woking :: Surrey

Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking."

Telephone: Woking 666.

A Recent Case

London, W.C.1.
1st December, 1924.
Messrs. Sorbo Rubber-Sponge Products,
Ltd., Woking.

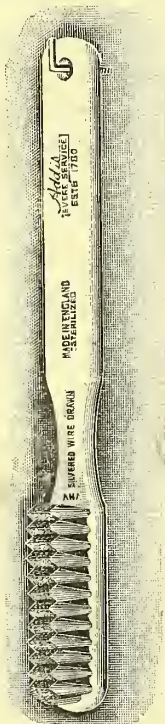
Dear Sir,

YOURSELVES v. OURSELVES.

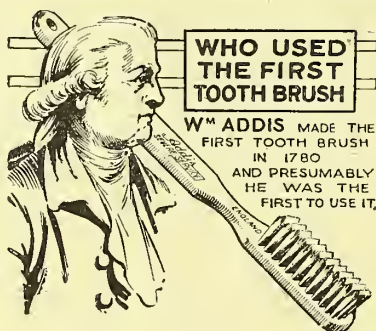
In consideration of your refraining from further proceeding with the action you brought against us for infringing your Trade Mark "Sorbo," we undertake that we will neither advertise nor sell under the Trade Mark "Sorbo" rubber Goods not your manufacture, and to pay the cost of the action.

Yours faithfully,
For the Medical Supply Association, Ltd.,
(signed) A. E. B. GILL,
(Secretary).

When you order "Sorbo"
see that goods of our Manu-
facture ONLY are supplied.



Made in Very Hard
Unbleached Bristle
for "Severe Service"

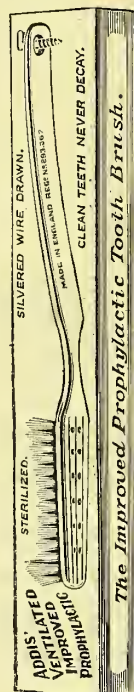


Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE" tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other goods from you.

ADDIS BRUSH WORKS
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



Made in
Very Hard } Bristles
Hard .. }
Medium.. }
or Soft if required.



"DISTOL"

LILY of JAPAN

Economy.

"Distol" Lily of Japan will stand considerable dilution with aqua dest, without loss of odour-strength. A rich and fragrant perfume of the popular oriental type results, at a total cost (if genuine S.V.R. is used) or 14/8 per pint, only.

Ask for samples of perfumes made from this and any other five "Distol" Ottos.



A Jewel of Asia

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

Copyright

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ... A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM ... For the lips.	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY ... For wrinkles.	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ... A dressing cream.	22/6	2/6
BORANIUM ... A hair tonic.	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE ... For a face lotion.	22/6	2/6
COLLIANDUM ... For a face tint.	22/6	2/6
PERGOL ... A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
TEKKO PASTE ... Camphor cream.	22/6	2/6
STALLAX ... For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE ... For clearing the skin.	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL ... A depilatory.	36/-	4/-
MENNALINE ... For the eyelashes.	36/-	4/-
MERCOLIZED WAX ... A face cream.	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
STYMOL ... For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
SILMERINE ... Hair-curling fluid.	22/6	2/6
BARSYDE ... Dandruff eradicator.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE ... For grey and faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL ... To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
BICROLIUM ... For whitening the hands.	22/6	2/6
COCONOIDS ... For figure development.	31/6	3/6

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ... For obesity.	36/- 58/6	4/- 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ... For wrinkles.	45/-	5/-
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ... Brilliant and lasting.	10/-	1/-

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALESAERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL, HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

Scientifically and Commercially Right!

There is an immense field for profit in the selling of NUCTONE. Nowadays a proved preparation for restoring grey hair to its normal colour has a wider public appeal than ever before, and in NUCTONE the chemist trade is offered a line which is exceptionally favourable to handle.

NUCTONE has been proved to be scientifically correct, and to restore the colour of the hair in a permanent and undamaging manner. It does not load up or over pigment the hair cells, but leaves the hair light and fluffy; and with all the vitality and variety, light and shade of natural hair. After NUCTONE has been used and the hair shampooed it can be permanently waved and treated in every respect like natural hair. NUCTONE is guaranteed free from any injurious ingredients such as a combination of lead and sulphur or paraphenylene-diamine.

In marketing NUCTONE the proprietors have given full consideration to the interests of the chemist trade. It retails at prices which attract a large sale and yet leave generous profits. It is packed in a variety of convenient sizes, and generous help in promoting sales is available in the way of showcards, counter booklets and other attractions.

Retail Price 3/9 & 6/6 per bott.

Trade „ 32/- & 52/- per doz.

Nuctone Concentre and Nuctone Eclairé Concentre.

Retail Price 6/6 & 12/6 per bott.

Trade „ 52/- & 84/- per dozen.

In four grades:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.

NUCTONE ECLAIRÉ for fair & auburn shades.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen.

NUCTONE ECLAIRÉ CONCENTRE for gentlemen or ladies with fair hair who wish quicker result.

Obtainable from—

QUELCH & GAMBLE, Ltd.
211/215 Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.1

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street - - - - - London, W.1

Your Window

Good Management says it is necessary to make a retailer's window and other display spaces pay the largest possible profits.

Sound Merchandizing says the way to do this is to display goods that are the fastest movers *on their own*.

So if it's a soap window you're dressing, put in Palmolive and get the biggest return.

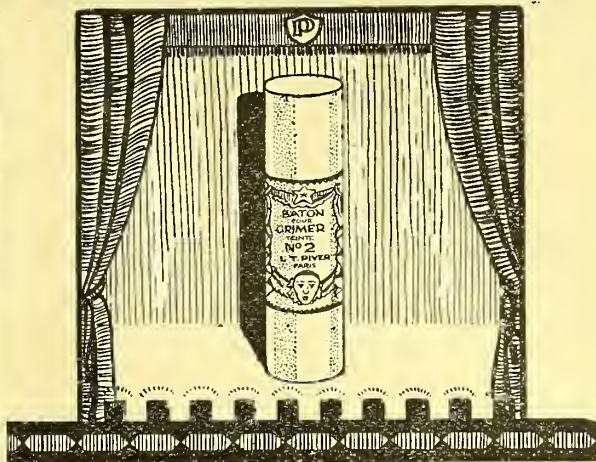
Hundreds of retailers do this habitually and ring the cash register a good many times.

PALMOLIVE SOAP



The Palmolive Co.
(of England) Limited,
21-23, Eagle Street,
High Holborn, W.C.1

P.118P



"Make Up" Your Profits with PIVER'S PERFECTED GREASE PAINTS

Piver's Perfected Grease Paints are proving easy to sell because they are far superior to any other make, being prepared according to an entirely new formula. Their colours are brilliant; they spread well and "take" easily; they will not harm the most sensitive skin; they do not become hard in keeping; they are delicately fragrant and to crown all, *any desired shade is obtainable with the 16 tints in which you sell them*—a fact which means a substantial saving to many artists.

Those who have already tried Piver's Perfected Grease Paints are superbly satisfied—and you know how news of a good thing spreads in the Theatrical Profession!

This will mean **NEW CUSTOM** and **SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS ON READY SALES** to the enterprising Retailer taking up this first-class line.

Piver's Perfected Grease Paints are easy to stock, and this will give you an idea of the percentage of profit realisable:

Carmines Nos. 1, 2 and Vermilion ..	3/- doz.,	Retail 4½d. each.
Special Size of Tint No. 24 only ..	4/- " "	6d. "
Assorted, 13 Tints, long sticks ..	8- " "	1/- " "

WRITE US TO-DAY for full Trade Terms and Particulars—and be the first in your town or district to handle this profitable theatrical necessity.

Parfumerie L. T. PIVER (Paris)

London Depot: 102, Dean Street, Oxford St., W.1.

Telephone No.—REGENT 5260.

Depot for Irish Free State:

G. J. DAVIES, 27, EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

Are you selling HU-MAG-SO-LAN?

CHEMISTS everywhere tell us that our great advertising campaign is beginning to build up a big trade in this wonderful hair food. The new small sizes make it easy for the public to buy a trial bottle, and almost invariably they come back for more.

Now in
three sizes,
**3/9, 6/9,
& 12/6.**

Our advertising is of course being continued, even increased. It will bring you more business than ever. Will you take advantage of it? If you already have a stock, display it prominently. If you are out of stock, order a supply of all three sizes to-day.

Liberal Window Display Terms on application.

HUMAGSOLAN Ltd.

10 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2.

Often imitated but never equalled

There are many imitations on the market for Anzora, but judging from the steady increasing demand for this all popular hair preparation, ANZORA has no equal for mastering unruly and troublesome hair. It is a



proved seller and offers you a **GOOD MARGIN OF PROFIT**. All wholesalers can supply you, together with a free set of attractive showcards, cut-outs, etc. Make a special point of ordering a supply to-day.

Trade Terms.

12/- doz. Retail at 18/-
20/- doz. Retail at 30/-

Remember! Anzora Cream for greasy scalps, and Anzora Viola for dry scalps.

**REFUSE ALL
SUBSTITUTES**

ANZORA

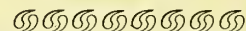
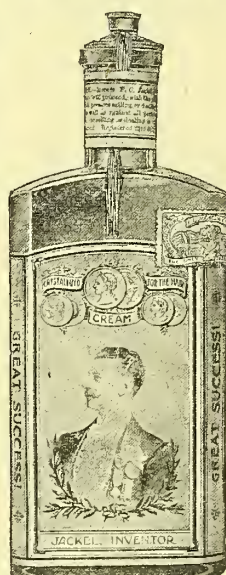
MASTERS THE HAIR

ANZORA Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6

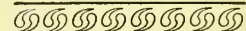
"Jackel's Cream"

(without Grease)
for THE HAIR

Sold Everywhere
Established 1883.



"Jackel's Cream" fixes the hair in any desired position; is unexcelled as a dressing and does not soil the headwear. It removes Scurf and Dandruff, keeps the scalp healthy, and promotes the natural growth of the hair while maintaining its softness and brilliancy.



Prices for Wholesale and Export
Houses on application.

**Jackel et Cie (of Paris)
Ltd.**

Sauchiehall Street,
GLASGOW.

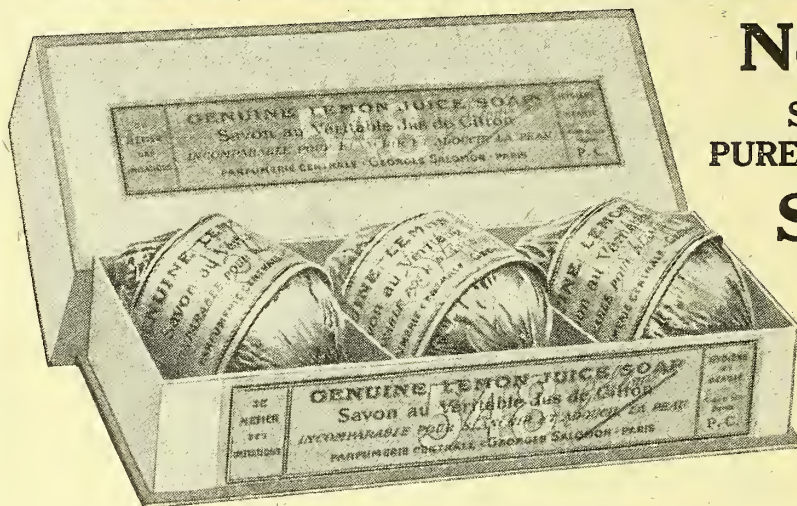
CRYSTALLISED
7 oz. CREAM 10 oz
Trade Mark attached to each
bottle.

Price Reduction

WILL all wholesale and retail friends who have not received our circular letter containing particulars of the reduction in price of small size Eucryl Tooth Paste, kindly note that, as from January 26th, 1925, the List Price of small size Eucryl Tooth Paste will be 4/- a dozen, subject to usual bonuses and discounts, and that the retail price will be reduced from 7½d. each to 6d. each on April 26th, 1925.

EUCRYL Ltd., Shirley, Southampton

REDUCTION IN PRICE!



No. 548 SALOMON'S PURE LEMON JUICE SOAP

Retails at 1/- per tablet
2/9 per box of 3 tablets

TRADE—

8/- per dozen tablets

Liberal Discount for quantities.
Special terms to Wholesalers.

The only GENUINE LEMON
SOAP on the market containing
the actual Juice of Lemons.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Sole Concessionnaires for Great Britain and Ireland:

ROBERT FERBER, Ltd.

CARLTON WORKS, ASYLUM ROAD
PECKHAM - LONDON, S.E.15

Telephone: New Cross 768.

AMPLE DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE

ARE YOU REAPING

BIG ALZA PROFITS?

Alza Skin Cream	3d.	2/- doz.	21/- gross.
" Cold Cream	3d.	2/- "	Jar 9 1/2 d. 6/6 doz.
" Face Powder	3d.	2/- "	21/- gross.
" Perfumes	7 1/2 d.	5/- doz.	
" Shampoo Henna	3d.	1/6 "	15/- "
" Coconut Oil Shampoo ..	3d.	1/6 "	15/- "
" Camomile Shampoo	3d.	1/6 "	15/- "

Gross Lots may be assorted.

Rubwell Skin Tablets	3d.	2/- doz.	
" Ointment	3d.	2/- "	
" "	9d.	6/- "	Gross Lots
" "	1/3	10/- "	assorted.
" Shaving Stick	6d.	3/6 "	
" Hairbx Cream	1/3	7/6 "	

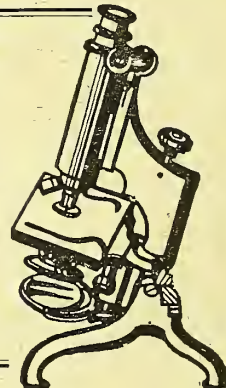
ALZA MFG. CO.,

CHORLTON-C-HARDY, MANCHESTER. Tel.: 27 Chorlton.
LONDON SALES OFFICE: 67 SISTERS AVENUE, S.W.11.

Profit by this AMAMI Free Service.

In appreciation of your support of Amami
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fully trained Research Chemists will *always*
be in attendance in our Tichological Labor-
atory to give advice free of charge on
Biological or Tichological questions.
Send your troubles or bring them yourself and
use our microscopic reagents, etc., free.

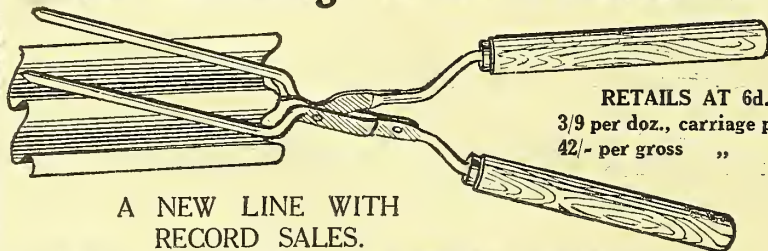
PRICHARD & CONSTANCE (Wholesale) LTD.
Chemists by Examination,
4/10 Chenies St., Tottenham Court Rd.,
LONDON, W.C.1



Trade Terms, Showcards, Leaflets, etc.,
for AMAMI gladly sent on request.

Take advantage of the Fashion

In wide request all over the country.
Well made and efficient in every way.



RETAILS AT 6d.
3/9 per doz., carriage paid.
42/- per gross " "

A NEW LINE WITH
RECORD SALES.

THE LISTER HAIRWAVER FOR BOBBED HAIR

STANDEN & PERKS

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GREEN GLASS BOTTLES
NICKELLED DOME CAPS

"FLOROGEN" (REGD.) FROZEN COLOGNE

AND LAVENDER.

The only SEMI-TRANSPARENT Solid Cologne and Lavender
that is

NON-EVAPORATING

and therefore does not deteriorate when kept in stock.

QUALITY SURPRISING.

*Made from best Essences and retains Perfume
until completely used.*

PACKED IN BEST QUALITY SHOW BOXES OF 1 DOZ.

Minimum Retail Price 1/6.

12/6 PER DOZ.

**WHOLESALE & EXPORT
ENQUIRIES INVITED.**

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LONDON, S.W.8.



Do you know the meaning of **KALKA**?

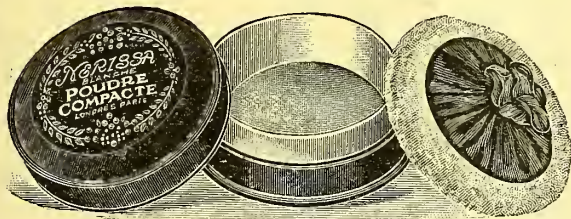
—No, well it is a pure toilet Soap, having a persistent oriental bouquet and packed in a very attractive octagonal shape.

KALKA is made by a non-combine house at a keen competitive price and sent to you carriage paid in free cases.

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6 ounce bath size	..	plain boxes	54/- gross	..	fancy	60/- gross.
3 ounce	30/-	36/-

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The best range of Solid Powders on the market.

All complete with Puff, in assorted perfect tints. In attractive Show Boxes of 1 dozen.

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Obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Perfect Powder. Freedom from breakage. Daintily presented. An assortment that will meet the taste of every buyer and bring repeat orders.

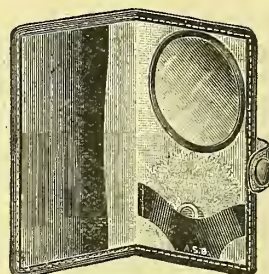
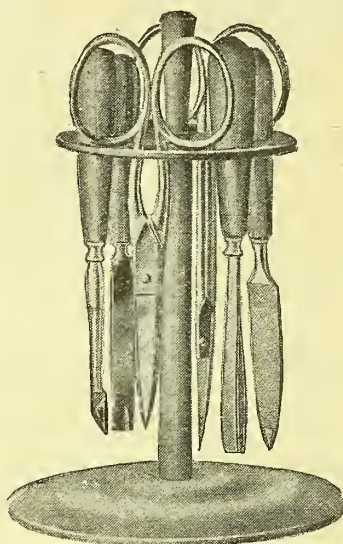
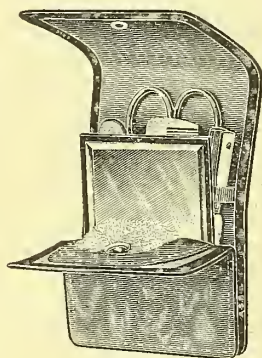
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(Patent applied for)

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INVISIBLE
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IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

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WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SPRING 1925



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PURITY and excellence are prominent features of our various commodities. Whilst we always maintain the high quality which has been associated with our name for the past 150 years, our prices allow a generous margin of profit to the retailer, and exceptionally good value to the public.

WE can supply the particular requirements of your clientèle and district in Toilet Soap and Preparations.

You are advised to get into touch with us at once for Toilet Soaps of every kind for the Spring Season.

Window Displays can be arranged by our representatives.



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They are now packed in fives and tens. Each Blade undergoes a stringent test and they are hand packed.

We have been able to secure substantial consignments of these new packed Blades which we now offer to the trade.

The Retail Price is $\frac{2}{3}$ per packet of five and $\frac{4}{6}$ per packet of ten. Trade price as usual, viz.: $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ respectively, less $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ cash 30 days.

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GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LIMITED, 184-188 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

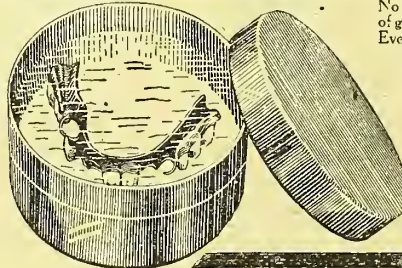
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**BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES**

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75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Daily increase in Sales of the **Dentabath**

While Dentists and Doctors prescribe it, users recommend it. "Such a difference," they say, after using the Dentabath. The dentures become so smooth and soothing. No more chafing or irritation of gums.



Every Chemist should sell it.

Retails at **4/6**

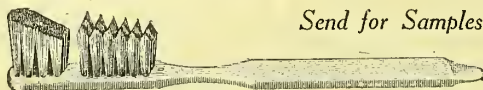
Doz. lots, 29/- c. fd.
2-Doz., 39/- c. pd.

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6 Nile St., City Rd., N.1.

Makers:
Tiffin's Dental
Ltd., South Shields.

DENTAL PLATE BRUSHES for ARTIFICIAL TEETH

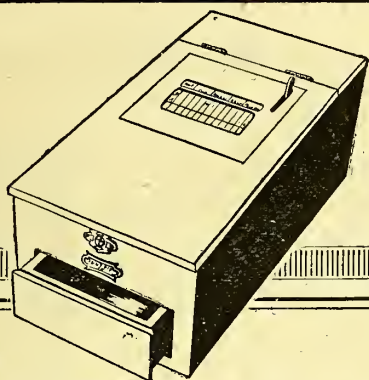
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Send for Samples.

No. 10. A favourite.

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Price

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Net.

Size: $8\frac{3}{4}$ " high, 10" wide, 19" long. Writing space, $4\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Record roll ruled for four classes of transactions.

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Speciality:

**MEDICAL DISPENSING
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Wholesale & Export

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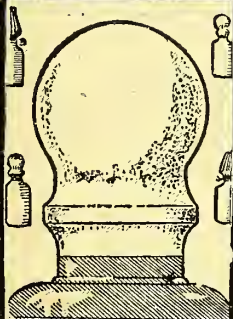


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**SELF - FIXING
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Transparent, Opaque,
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From the Manufacturers:
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Viskap Works,
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BOTTLES & GLASSWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE TRADE
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In all Colours

We make good

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—hand or machine made.

Large and well-organised
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—and our Bottles are
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*BELINDA GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.
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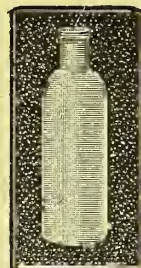
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THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

4-oz. PANELS, second quality flint. Stock Hull	- 8/6	nett gross to clear
FLINT LIMES, 4-oz. Stock London	- 6/-	nett gross to clear

All above are free Port where lying. Original cases only supplied.

**Nearly 15,000 Cases
of Glassware
of every variety in stock**

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(Opposite
Agricultural Hall.)

Telephone—
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The Glass Specialists
**CHARLTON PLACE,
ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.I.**

Telegrams—
"Assorted," "Phons,
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BOTTLES and JARS of every description

Stocks held in England of most Chemists' and Druggists' lines. *i.e.*, KALIS, LIMES, MEXICANS, PANELS, MEDICALS AND VIALS, Plain and Graduated, BRILLIANTINES, COLOGNES, CANNONS, OVALS, FEEDING BOTTLES, Etc.

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Phone: CENTRAL 2430 (5 lines).

(STRICTLY WHOLESALE ONLY.)

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For Chemists, Drug Stores and Herbalists. Slip Labels 2/6 per 1,000. Dispensing Labels 3/6 per 1,000. Circles 3/6 per 1,000. Pure Gummed Paper. Price List and samples sent on receipt of a post card.

ELLAMS & COMPANY,

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Wholesale
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6 POINTS

The 6 points of perfection in every U.G.B. Medical Bottle.

1. Even corkage
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No. 54.

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Raw - Boiled - Refined

Enquiries solicited
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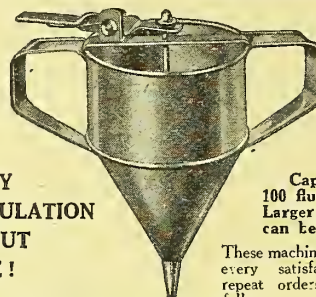
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As used by the leading Pharmaceutical, Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, etc.

THE "HANDY" FILLING MACHINE

(Recently improved: Patents pending).



**SPEEDY
MANIPULATION
WITHOUT
WASTE!**

Capacity :
100 fluid ounces.
Larger machines
can be supplied.

These machines are giving
every satisfaction and
repeat orders invariably
follow.

No. 1, in heavy charcoal tin-plate ...	13/6
„ in pure copper, tinned... ..	25/-
No. 1a, FITTED TO ADJUSTABLE STAND	32/6
.. in pure copper, tinned... ..	42/6
Nett. Delivered Free.	

Sole
Manufacturer : **T. LAUDER (L. C. T. Lauder)**
7 EXMOUTH STREET, LEEDS.

JOHN WATNEY & CO. LTD. DISTILLERS

Manufacturers of
finest doubly rectified
grain spirit especially
suitable for all manu-
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The Distillery
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ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

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LINSEED OIL
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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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"Corruganza" SEAMLESS OINTMENT BOXES

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PILL BOXES

have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—
Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.



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Kindly mention this Journal when making enquiries.

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The most efficient household filter.
Made in different sizes in earthen-
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Stocked by leading wholesalers.

Write for terms to the manufacturers.

MAWSON FILTER COMPANY
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

*Plain, Frosted,
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The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations.
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
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BREEZE LANE WORKS
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Pyramid Corks



end your
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Parcel 24 gr. First Quality 21/-
No. 1284 Cash on approval.

4 gr. 1 dr. to 2 oz.; 8 gr. 3 to 4 oz.; 12 gr. 6 to 8 oz

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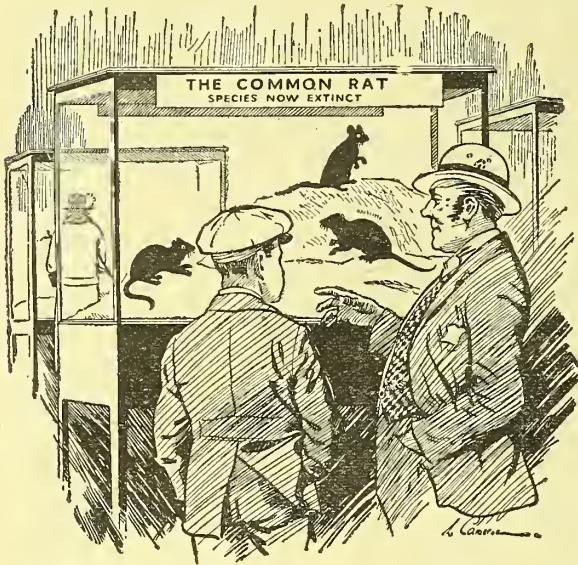
PETROLEUM JELLIES SNOW WHITE BP AND NATURAL WHITE BP

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Rats will become curios

now that "Rodine" has declared War on their population. "Rodine" has made their Death-rate greater than their Birth-rate—there is only one result—TOTAL EXTINCTION.

Farmers will proudly take their lads to the Museums and show them the Common Rat which will then, thanks to "Rodine," be uncommon. They are better stuffed in a glass case than living on our foodstuffs.

It pays to make a Window Show of "Rodine," as it gives a good profit and is a quick selling line. The Customers that use it, you are assured, are satisfied Customers. "Rodine" always gives satisfaction.

"'Rodine' Stocks sold out"

Mr. C. W. Monk, Chemist, Salford, writes:—"27th November, 1924. On receipt of the Rat Models we dressed the Window and all the 'Rodine' stock was sold out and a fresh supply had to be ordered from you. This delay rather tended against the Display. Ever since the sales of 'Rodine' have been remarkably steady and good—I have no doubt due to the exhibition of the Rats. I have been delighted with the results and thank you for the loan of the Rats."

Every Rat Wants "RODINE" —GIVE IT HIM

Get it on best terms from the Sole Maker and Proprietor,

T. HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, **PERTH,** SCOTLAND.

SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES, INSECT POWDER, SHAMPOO AND LACTOL.

(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

**WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
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A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Tel. No.: Hop 1897.

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 YOU enlarge your clientele and strengthen your appeal if you stock **"BONVET" WORM CURE**
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Every Wise Farmer Uses

**Tipper's
COWS
RELIEF**

RETAIL PRICES.
 2/9, 6/-, 14/-, and 21/- per tin.
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NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

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Buy British at the B.I.F. Birmingham

The products of Britain's best brains and machinery, the outcome of Britain's years of commercial experience are concentrated at the B.I.F., Birmingham. If, therefore, you buy British goods—here is your market; here are the goods you require, the firms who can best serve you. During a visit to the B.I.F. you can crowd a month's work into an hour—by personal contact with the man who makes the goods you buy. Make a note now to visit

The British Industries Fair BIRMINGHAM - FEB. 16 to 27, 1925

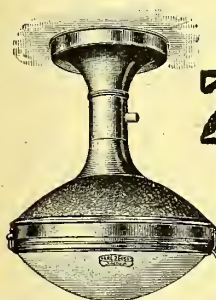
Buyers with interests in widely differing classes of goods may see them all in one visit to Birmingham. The Schedule of Exhibits includes:—

Chemicals, light and heavy—Domestic Chemical Products—Drugs and Druggists' Sundries—Perfumery—Scientific and Optical Instruments—Medical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances—Spectacle Ware and Opticians' Supplies—Photographic Apparatus and Requisites, etc.

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The General Manager,

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
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Do you realise that badly illuminated windows are unattractive and have no "drawing" power? You know this. Why delay then?

ZEISS REFLECTOR LAMPS

will not only give you the intensity and diffusion of light which so many have tried to produce, but will also effect a saving of at least 50% on your Electric Current Consumption, because it is only necessary to use low wattage bulbs to obtain 100% efficiency. Let us help you to make your Silent Salesman Proficient.

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Or from the Distributor for Yorkshire—
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A.J.S.

"THE HALL MARK OF RADIO PERFECTION."

An offer of special interest to Pharmacists!

A.J.S. WIRELESS INSTRUMENTS make a strong appeal because our name—well-known to the public as a synonym for trustworthiness—is a sales-argument in itself.

Again, our great 1925 Advertising Campaign in Daily, Weekly and Monthly publications covers the whole of Britain and *brings sales right to your door*. Write for full details and Trade Terms and let us co-operate with you by supplying showcards, descriptive literature, etc.

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THE "UNITOP" CABINET RECEIVER. Constructed to contain the A.J.S. 4-valve Receiver. Compact, attractive, portable, of finest materials and workmanship. Complete with 4-valve Receiver and all accessories in Mahogany, light, dark or wax-polished Oak.

30 Gns. Retail.
Without accessories
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A.J.S. LOUD SPEAKER.—Accurately proportioned non-resonant horn, giving correct acoustic properties. True reproduction and extreme sensitivity without distortion. With metal Horn and plated fittings,

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With Oak or Mahogany Horn and plated fittings,
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A. J. STEVENS & CO. (1914) LTD.
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Write for full particulars of these and other A.J.S. Wireless Instruments, including the "Desk type" Receivers, the A.J.S. Pedestal Cabinet, the "Unit System," Cabinet, & A.J.S. Component Parts.



Registered Trade Marks

Reliance

Nos. 440078 and 440079.

High Court of Justice.**RELIANCE RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, v. RELIANCE TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(Extract from the Judgment of Mr. JUSTICE TOMLIN.)

Mr. Justice Tomlin said it was established by the evidence to his satisfaction that the business of the plaintiff company and its predecessors had been commonly known in the trade as "The Reliance." Further, he found as a fact that in the rubber trade the word "Reliance" when used in connection with rubber goods had come to indicate the goods supplied by the plaintiff company and its predecessors.

The question was one of fact, and he came to the conclusion on the evidence that the adoption and use by the defendant company of its name in its present form in connection with the rubber trade was calculated to deceive by occasioning a confusion between the two businesses.

There was nothing here which deprived the plaintiff company of the remedy to which it would otherwise be entitled. To determine differently would be to confess the law powerless to stop the continuance of a course of conduct causing injury to the plaintiff company.

There would be an injunction to restrain the defendant company from carrying on business in the rubber trade under its present name, or under any name which colourably resembled the name of the plaintiff company, or was calculated to induce the belief that the business of the defendant company was that of the plaintiff company, or was a branch or department of or connected with that of the plaintiff company. There would also be an injunction to restrain the defendant company, its directors, officers, servants, and agents from selling or advertising or offering for sale any tyre as a "Reliance Tyre."

The costs of the action must be paid by the defendant company.

RELIANCE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

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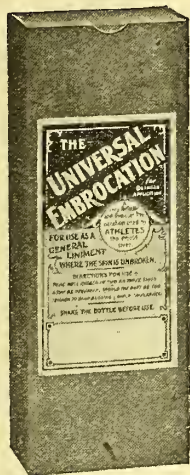
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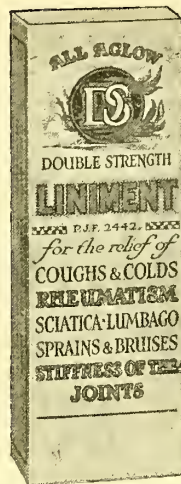
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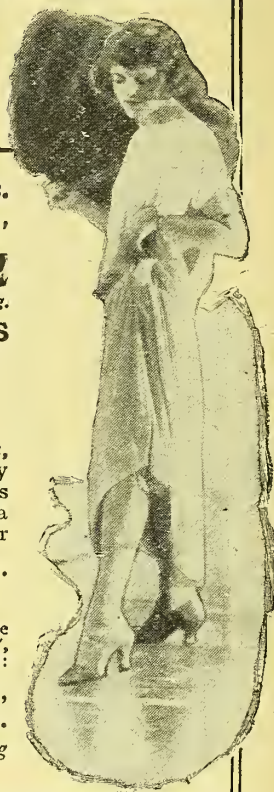
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Stocked by all the leading
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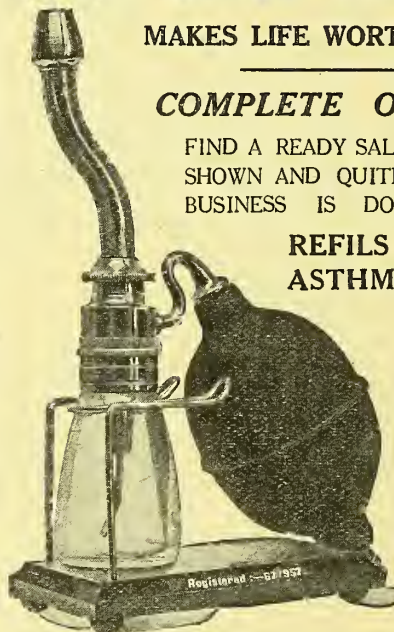
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Advertise Your Name.

Do you realise the immense benefit of this to you, and to your business? Your own name has a distinct commercial value, as well as a personal one, which it is difficult to overestimate.

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Our wools, lints, gauze tissue and sanitary towels will be supplied under your own name

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Moreover, this is not the only important point which you should consider when ordering dressings. Bertons supply also, if required, free showcards, and

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We specialise on the supply of surgical dressings to B.P.C. requirements, packed and labelled in a manner reflecting credit on the retailer. Customer's own name printed on labels by arrangement. Our prices are competitive and we shall be glad to forward quotations to any interested buyers.



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BRITISH MADE	$\frac{1}{2}$ MIN. L E N S F R O N T	YOUR NAME and ADDRESS FREE ON 1 DOZEN ANY ASSORT- MENT.
GUARANTEED ACCURATE		DELIVERY IN 3 DAYS.

16/6 PER DOZEN.

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PRICES

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Round pattern, two minute		17	0	Lens Front,	two minute		19	0
" " one "	"	20	0	" "	one "	"	21	0
" " half "	"	21	0	" "	half "	"	24	0

THE "EMPIRE" BRAND

(ORDINARY PATTERN)

PRICES

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Round pattern, two minute		11	6	Lens Front,	two minute		12	6
" " one "	"	13	0	" "	one "	"	14	6
" " half "	"	14	6	" "	half "	"	16	6

Each one in metal case, and packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid. Customers can have their names engraved on any of the above Thermometers free of charge.

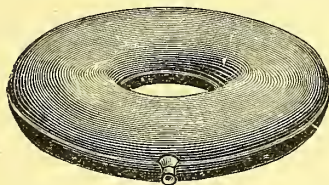
NOTE.—The above prices are for guaranteed best London Made Thermometers, but which are NOT STAMPED at the National Physical Laboratory. If they are required so stamped (N.P.L.) the price will be 3/- per dozen more in each case.

No. 1076—Pulse Counter, in nickel-plated frame, to record in 15 secs., 30 secs., or 60 secs. doz. 6 0

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REDUCTION IN PRICES.

No. 1194.—The "Empire" circular red india-rubber Air Cushion—

DIA.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 ins.
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are constructed on strictly anatomical lines from only specially selected materials, and are endorsed throughout the world by the medical profession. "Scholl" goods are nationally advertised. Display them in your window and get your share of the demand we create.

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ON P.A.T.A.
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FOR HIGH GRADE

WOOLS - LINTS - GAUZES

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"TOINOCO"
The Original Brand. **PAPER HAND** ^{KFS.}

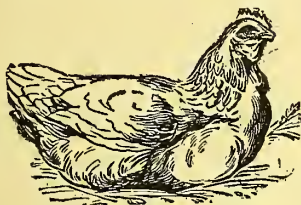
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3 Boxes " " 1/7 11 10 " " 1/7 1 " Prompt Despatch. Post Paid.
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SAME DAY

Bright Sparkling Results that will help you Build
Business. Moderate Charges. Wholesale Terms.
Unfailing Service. Write for List and Terms.

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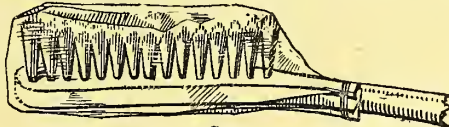
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are much stronger than similar articles in Gelatine. They are air and grease proof, **insoluble** in water and **more lasting**.



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Caps ...	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	2/6	2/3	2/-
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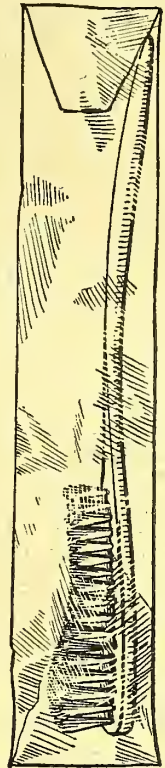
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No Waste—Your heating there

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No Heating System has the **SIMPLICITY** and **ECONOMY** of Wright's "St Andrew" Gas-Steam Radiators. Shops and Stores all over the country find that, once they have these Radiators, their Heating troubles vanish. These Radiators have a Patent Economy Valve which, as soon as the Shop becomes comfortably warm, cuts down the gas supply automatically, keeping it at just the small amount necessary to maintain the right temperature. These Radiators are as simple as a Gas Fire, lit up in a moment and turned off when not needed.

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PRECIPITATED CHALK

LIGHTEST, MEDIUM, DENSE
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CHEMICALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.

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FOR CHAPPED HANDS
A VERY PROFITABLE SELLING LINE.

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TRESINE The SOVEREIGN REMEDY for the HAIR.

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Best terms, 8/6 per dozen for one gross. Carriage paid in free container.

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KEEPS THE HAIR IN CURL

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MAY 30
JUNE 27 (Annual Special Issue)
AUGUST 29
OCTOBER 31

The second colour may be in green, purple, red, orange or other suitable tint to be decided prior to the publication of the issue.

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To Whom it May Concern

An Apology

SYDNEY
N.S.W.

We, MARK FOY'S LTD., tender our humble apology to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., for trespass upon their trade mark rights by the employment of the title "Hazeline' Snow" in respect of goods not of their manufacture.

We hereby undertake to forthwith deliver up to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., all labels, wrappers, price lists, circulars, notices, advertisements, etc., in our possession or under our control in which the title "Hazeline' Snow" is employed where their product is not intended to be designated and to refrain from any further infringement of their trade mark rights, and we agree to publication of this apology.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1924.

Witness:—

(Sgd.) JOHN W. COX, J.P.

Secretary

Mark Foy's Ltd.

(Sgd.) HUGH V. FOY
Managing Director

Mark Foy's Ltd.

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Business Changes

CEPHOS, LTD., have removed from 13 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, to Darwen Street, in that town.

ASCOTT'S PHARMACIES, LTD., chemists, London, N., have purchased the premises at 66 High Street, Hornchurch, where they will shortly open a branch.

MR. H. H. GREENFIELD, chemist and druggist, who recently disposed of his business at 657 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, on account of ill health, is opening a pharmacy at 9 Grand Parade, Moordown, Bournemouth.

MR. ROBERT LATTO, chemist and druggist, has resigned his directorship on Murray & McConachie, Ltd., chemists, 1 City Road, Winchester, and taken over the business of F. B. Wride & Co., chemists, 53 Bridge Road, Woolston, Southampton.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Society of Apothecaries of London

At the Assistants' examination, held on January 26 and 28, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:—

Aldous, M. S.
Allott, K. M.
Barton, A. O.
Beall, C. W.
Bilsborough, K. M.
Burgess, M.
Chevis, E. M.
Collison, M.
Davies, M. E.
Davies, R. M.
Dennis-Jones, J.
Farnfield, P. I. R.
Ferriday, G. B. C.
Fletcher, E. M.
Glenton, N. D.
Hearn, M. M.
Kerr, P. M.
Lane, M. E.
McCabe, E. H.
McMechan, M. M.
Markwell, W. A. N.
Mason, J.

Mitchell, L. R.
Moore, B. M.
Mundy, M.
Price, M. H.
Pugh, H. A.
Quigley, M. C. M.
Rawsthorne, E. M.
Redpath, M.
Rees, A. D.
Richards, M. E.
Savory, M.
Scott, C. B.
Sears, F. E.
Sloman, H. L.
Speedy, D. M.
Stocker, V. M.
Tye, A. E.
Vermeylen, J.
Whittaker, M.
Wilson, I. E.
Young, L. Y.

Inquests

The City of London coroner held an inquest, on January 29, on the body of Alexander McCulloch, aged fifty-three, described as a chemist's assistant. A brother stated that the deceased came from Glasgow sixteen years ago. Other evidence showed that death was due to hydrocyanic acid. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

An inquiry was opened in Camberwell, London, S.E., on February 2, concerning the death of John W. Lord and Emma L. Lord, Ellison Gardens, S.W. Mr. J. R. MacNeill, M.B., Norbury, stated in evidence that he had been attending Mr. Lord, who, he judged, was suffering from internal cancer. The witness prescribed heroin and atropine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. every eight hours, and morphine sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. on each of two nights. Mrs. Lord nursed Mr. Lord, and was able to use a hypodermic syringe. Dr. Creed, King's College Hospital, expressed the view that the man died from a self-inflicted wound, and the woman from asphyxiation. Another medical witness stated that Mr. Lord came under his notice in September last. Witness suspected that Mr. Lord was taking drugs which were not prescribed, and questioned him as to their nature: Lord mentioned $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. hyoscine hydrobromide tablets. He refused to disclose the name of the chemist supplying this "dangerous" drug, and witness declined to treat him further. He was given to understand that a chemist was allowed by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, once he had supplied the poison, to continue that prescription almost indefinitely. The Coroner: Under the Dangerous Drugs Act a person is not allowed to be supplied with any of the medicines named except under certain specified conditions. Hyoscine hydrobromide is not one of those drugs, and I do not see that Mr. Lord was committing any breach of the law by taking it. The prescription was handed to the police for investigation. Dr. Creed, recalled, said that hyoscine hydrobromide was not scheduled under the Dangerous Drugs Act, but it was a drug which he thought should be given only under a medical prescription. The inquiry was adjourned.

Birmingham

Several excellent window displays are to be seen at local pharmacies.

Business, so far as local wholesale drug houses are concerned, appears to be brisk.

Inspectors are calling the attention of traders in the district to the provisions of the Early Closing Acts.

Over 400 acres of the Chadwick Manor Estate, near Ruberv, has been presented to the nation through the generosity of Mr. Edward Cadbury and Mr. George Cadbury.

Among those interested in a local testimonial to Canon W. H. Smith were Mr. Ernest Canning and Mr. W. Marshall Freeman, barrister-at-law and pharmacist, the latter reading the address at the presentation on January 31.

The Birmingham and Midland Sections of the Institute of Chemistry and the British Association of Chemists recently held a social gathering at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, the attendance, with ladies, numbering 114. The chair was taken by Professor G. T. Morgan.

At a recent meeting of the local branch of the Society of Chemical Industry a paper on "The Action of Light on a Photographic Plate" was read by Dr. T. Slater Price, and Messrs. J. I. Graham and F. Lawrence presented "The Use of Iodine Pentoxide in the Estimation of Carbon Monoxide."

Liverpool

Mr. W. H. Saunders has left Egypt for Beyrout, his commercial journey being extended to Syria and Palestine.

The latest demands on the goodwill of chemists is for assistance in guessing the names of drugs in "cross-word" puzzles.

Mr. W. S. Corkhill, chemist and druggist, 31 Old Hall Street, whose pharmacy is to be absorbed by a bank, has secured adjacent premises.

The Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society has been elected on the Liverpool Association of Learned Societies. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones and Mr. J. L. Hirst are the representatives on the committee.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club:—

President, Miss Mary C. Dodd; *Joint Secretaries*, Miss Winifred Scott, Ph.C., and Miss Winifred Piper; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. B. Derrick; *Vice-President*, Mr. F. A. Bogiano; *Committee* (with the above *ex-officio*), Messrs. W. J. Tristram, A. Brocklehurst, and B. Hale, the committee thus consisting entirely of qualified chemists. The roll contains 106 members, and it was decided to include persons allied to pharmacy if nominated by a majority of the committee and elected by the members. Forty-five remained to a hot-pot supper. Mr. Harold Wyatt, Ph.C., moved the vote of thanks to Mr. A. W. Ashcroft for his services as President, and



MISS MARY C. DODD

to the Committee for efficient work. A dance at the Yamen Café is arranged for February 11.

Manchester

The influenza epidemic, which is very prevalent throughout Manchester, is making panel chemists busy.

On February 11 a lecture will be given, at 3 p.m., by Mr. F. Fairbrother, M.Sc., lecturer in chemistry, at Manchester University. The meeting will be held at the University and will be illustrated by experiments. The subject, "The Application of Colloidal Chemistry to Pharmacy," is of particular interest.

In the evening of the same day (February 11) a social evening and dance is to be held in the University Women's Union from 7.30 to 11 p.m. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be

obtained from Miss P. Cripwell, 36 Horton Road, Rusholme. This is being held under the auspices of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Society (Junior Section).

Sheffield

The number of pharmacy students at the Central College this session is satisfactory.

An address on practical pharmacy was given by Mr. J. B. G. Noble, London, before the Sheffield students, recently, in the course of which he impressed on them the need for honesty, observation and caution. Afterwards, Mr. Noble offered as a prize a full materia medica cabinet. Nine questions on practical pharmacy will be set during the twelve months, and will be open to all students who have attended at least two students' nights during the session. Mr. J. C. Hughes took the first prize for the month, and Mr. R. H. Cumming the second.

Miscellaneous

WILFUL DAMAGE.—At Dover, recently, two soldiers named French and Semerville were sentenced to three months' and two months' hard labour respectively for breaking a plate-glass window at the premises of Boots, Ltd., Biggin Street, and doing damage to the extent of £16.

FOOTBALL.—Playing in the second round of the Buchanan Cup, on January 31, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., drew (no score) with Daimler Reserves. In a match in the London Business Houses' League, recently, the B.D.H. made a draw (2-2) with Hotel Cecil Reserves, and were defeated (8-0) by Peak, Fren's in the London Commercial League.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TRAVELLER.—At Huddersfield Borough Police Court, on February 2, Richard John Strother (40), Moorbottom Road, was charged with embezzling the sum of £1 7s. received by him in the name of and on account of his employer, Mr. Vincent Shaw, wholesale druggist, Pack Horse Yard. The solicitor for the accused pleaded "Not guilty." Strother said that he had obtained over two hundred new customers for his employer. In order to get some of the orders he had to sell under the price Mr. Shaw had fixed. He hoped to make up the deficiency out of the commission he was to get on new accounts. There was a further charge of embezzling 18s. Mr. Shaw, in the witness-box, said he engaged Strother at a weekly wage of £2. A third charge was in respect of 4s. To these charges also the accused pleaded "Not guilty." His solicitor said it was perfectly obvious that in the present case the man had been put into a position that no man in his circumstances ever ought to be put into. The chief constable said that he had information against the accused in a number of other cases. Sentence of a month's hard labour in each case, to run consecutively, was passed.

Scottish News

Glasgow

Corn remedies have been in good demand of late.

Mr. D. McCutcheon, chemist and druggist, 567 Duke Street, has taken over the business of Mr. W. B. Reid, chemist and druggist, 887 Govan Road.

The dramatic section of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club is producing in the Athenæum Theatre, Glasgow, on February 13 and 14, the fantastic farce "Ye Gods." Doors open at 7 p.m., and the play commences at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (1s. 3d., 2s. 4d., and 3s. 6d.) may be had from Glasgow chemists or at the theatre.

At the annual general meeting of the Chemists' Friendly Society, held in Glasgow on January 29 (*C. & D.*, January 3, p. 3), Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin was elected *President*, and Mr. J. Dick *Vice-President*. The retiring directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. T. Hutchison, who has resigned. Mr. H. V. Campbell was elected to fill the vacancy.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

At the Registered Druggist examination, held recently, the following have passed:—Thomas Reid Cambridge, Carrickfergus; Thomas Connolly, Castleblayney; James William Hatch, Belfast; Patrick Michael Joyce, Dublin; Harold Nelson, Lisburn; Victoria Mary Orr, Belfast; Fred Robson, Newtownards; John Sullivan, Mitchelstown. Five candidates were rejected. The above list is in alphabetical order.

Brevities

The co. Carlow Board of Health has appointed Mr. Barragry, chemist, Tullow Street, Carlow, as compounder of medicines.

Mr. Wm. Hanna, J.P., Ph.C., Main Street, Bangor, co. Down, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. J. Fife, late of J. & J. Haslett, Belfast.

At Ballymena Petty Sessions, on January 30, a youth named Patrick Irwin was charged with having, on December 18, damaged the framework of a plate-glass window in the pharmacy of Mr. J. A. Woodside, Ph.C. The Head-Constable said that Mr. Woodside did not claim any damages, as his window had been repaired. As defendant was prepared to pay the damages and costs of prosecution, he was allowed out.

The General Council of County Councils in the Free State passed a resolution, calling on the Government to impose a protective tariff on all manufactured goods which can be produced in the Free State. It was agreed that such a tariff may at first increase prices, but it would eventually force English manufacturers to start works in the Free State.

Belfast

Statistics of the trade of Belfast Harbour in 1924, issued by the Harbour Commissioners, show that in that year 3,515 tons of drugs and chemicals were imported against 4,017 in 1923. Of this, 3,413 and 3,770 were the respective figures for the coastwise trade, and 102 and 247 for the foreign. Sixty-two tons of drugs and chemicals were exported, of which 16 were for foreign destinations, while in the previous year 103 tons were exported, all of which went to Great Britain. Fifteen tons of perfumery were imported, of which one was from abroad, as against seven tons in 1923, of which one was from abroad. No perfumery was exported last year.

Dublin

Miss Phyllis Ryan, M.Sc., 91 Stephen's Green, Dublin, has been appointed public analyst by the Carlow County Council.

During the time the Irish International Chemists' Exhibition is open in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, March 30—April 4, a conference is to be held to discuss "the commercial and scientific progress of chemistry."

A demand for a protective tariff for Irish industries and for the prevention of dumping was made at an adjourned conference of Irish manufacturers and traders held in Dublin on February 2, under the auspices of the Dublin Industrial Development Association. It was decided to set up a representative committee of manufacturers and traders and workers' representatives to inquire into the question of the imposition of a tariff on imported goods.

Londonderry

Mr. Hubert Sweeny, Ph.C., Strand Road, has been elected an honorary member and vice-president of the Londonderry and District Commercial Travellers' Association.

A charge against Robert Smith & Co., chemists, Foyle Street, Londonderry, for the alleged sale of methylated spirits to a person unknown to them was adjourned at the Londonderry Licensing Court on January 29 for a month.

North Irish Pharmacists

THE annual meeting of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association was held on January 28, in the rooms of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast. There was a large attendance when the President (Mr. Horatio Todd) took the chair. Mr. J. McDowell (secretary) submitted the report, showing that the year had been one of continued progress. The membership to-day was 119, as against 55 last year. In conclusion, he expressed the gratitude of the association to Mr. Dale, Londonderry, for the assistance he has given in bringing into the membership all the 'Derry pharmacists. Mr. Andrew Wilson read the financial statement, which showed a balance to credit. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. Morris, the reports were adopted. Mr. Todd moved the appointment of Mr. Robert Andrew, 75 Crumlin Road, Belfast, as President, and Mr. J. Dundee seconded. Mr. S. McLoughlin moved the appointment of Mr. A. W. Mann, and this was seconded by Mr. A. Morris. Mr. Mann said he did not desire any contest, and, after a discussion, Mr. J. Tate suggested the re-election of Mr. Todd. He had served them well, and, seeing the position they were in in regard to pharmacy matters in Northern Ireland, it would be well to have Mr. Todd's services still as President. Mr. J. Guiler, as a way out of the difficulty, urged that Mr. Tate's suggestion should be agreed to. Mr. McLoughlin said he was quite agreeable to that, and accordingly, with the consent of the seconder, withdrew Mr. Mann's nomination. Mr. Todd said he was now in a difficulty, as he had proposed Mr. Andrew. (Laughter.) Mr. Dundee said he would withdraw the seconding of Mr. Andrew. Mr. Guiler then put the re-election of Mr. Todd, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Todd, in accepting office, paid a tribute to the work of Mr. McDowell as secretary. Mr. McDowell moved the election of Mr. Taggart (Crumlin Road) as secretary. The President, Mr. Guiler and Mr. Tate urged that Mr. McDowell should remain in office for another year, seeing that he was within easy access of Mr. Todd. Mr. McDowell eventually consented, and was re-elected *Secretary*. On the motion of Mr. Guiler, seconded by Mr. Dundee, Mr. Andrew Wilson was reappointed *Treasurer*. Mr. Dundee moved, and Mr. Adams seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Guiler and Henderson as *Auditors*, and this was agreed. A resolution was passed to alter the rule by which all members of the association are members of the Committee. The meeting proceeded to elect a *Committee* of ten as follows: Messrs. John Adams, A. Morris, S. McLoughlin, S. Hogg, R. Andrew, J. Taggart, R. I. Edwards, R. G. McKinstry, W. Walker (Ballynahinch), J. Hall (Larne), with the Vice-Presidents, secretary, and treasurer, and also the past-Presidents *ex-officio*. The *Vice-Presidents* were re-elected as follows: Messrs. I. W. Nicholl, H. Lancashire, J.P., W. Hanna, J.P., W. McCartney (Grattan & Co., Ltd.), H. Crail, A. W. Mann, J. Dundee, M. McDonald, J. E. Connor, J.P., R. W. McKnight, and J. A. Bingham, with the addition of the name of Mr. J. C. Culbert, tributes to whose work were paid by the President, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Edwards. The suggestion that the pharmacists of Northern Ireland should amalgamate with the British Pharmaceutical Society was raised. One member pointed out that there would be no advantage to the drug trade in the North of Ireland in approaching the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at present, as it was well known that the Northern Government wished to have a self-governing society in the North. The proper time to raise the question of reciprocation was after the Northern Ireland Society was formed. Several other members having spoken, the matter dropped.

THE newly-formed Clitheroe Chamber of Trade has decided to hold its first shopping festival in October.

BRUCKNER, LAMPE & Co., 11 Neue Grünstrasse, Berlin, C.19, the well-known pharmaceutical wholesale house, has now been in existence for 175 years, and the event will be duly celebrated on February 7.

Legal Reports

A Forged Endorsement.—At Leicester Assizes, on January 28, Arthur Reynolds (39), commercial traveller, was charged with having forged an endorsement on a bill of exchange for £22 12s. 3d., the property of Zenobia, Ltd., perfumery manufacturers, Loughborough (*C. & D.*, December 13, 1924, p. 841). The defendant's story was that his agreement with Mr. Hardy, "with whom he was the best of pals," was that he (Reynolds) had to have 40 per cent. of the proceeds of goods sold. He claimed to have authority to collect money, and said he had endorsed cheques before without objection. In reply to the judge, Mr. Hardy said there was nothing wrong with the accounts apart from this charge, though Reynolds owed the company £80 for overdrawn commission. The judge said that Reynolds was an extremely foolish man. When he came out of prison on the last occasion, Mr. Hardy befriended him, and got robbed for his pains. Sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division was imposed.

Conspiracy Charge.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on February 3, Morris Lipski (23), drug salesman, 120 Lucas Street, E., was charged with obtaining by false pretences, and with intent to defraud, drugs, etc., value £29 7s. 6d., from Roberts & Sheppey, wholesale druggists, 2 Skipton Street, S.E.; and Daniel De Kovnick (20), drug-store proprietor, 36 Brick Lane, E., and Solomon Abraham Diamondstein (40), 24 Norfolk Road, Brighton, commission agents, were charged with Lipski, with conspiring to defraud wholesale and retail druggists and druggists' sundriesmen. Mr. J. Albert Davis, solicitor, defended De Kovnick and Diamondstein. A detective-sergeant, giving evidence of arrest, said that Lipski admitted his guilt and made a statement. De Kovnick said: "I'm sorry this has happened." Diamondstein said: "I'm innocent. The face powders I sold to Fisher, of Brick Lane, in December last I obtained from Lipski to sell on commission, and I received £2 10s. from him as commission. With regard to the 50 gross of Melrose Tablets, which I had offered to sell to Fisher, I was trying to sell for De Kovnick." The witness added that when De Kovnick was searched there was found a cheque for £25, signed "M. Lipski," drawn in De Kovnick's favour. There was also a receipt, signed "M. Lipski," at the foot of an invoice for 50 gross of Melrose Tablets and 180 dozen Gillette blades for sums totalling £41. The invoice was made out on a form printed "M. Lipski, Druggists' Sundriesman, 38 Great Ormond Street, W.C." From inquiries he had made, he found that Lipski had hired a room there in a large block of offices for a fortnight, paying 10s. a week. A remand was ordered, and bail was allowed.

A Deal in Platinum.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on January 28, 29 and 30, Mr. Justice Fraser heard a case in which Mr. S. J. Mollo, a Greek residing in Paris, claimed from the Crown the sum of £82,530, with interest, as commission on the purchase price of 50 poods of refined platinum bought by the British Government in 1918. In his opening statement, Sir John Simon (for the plaintiff) said that on May 25, 1918, an agreement was entered into between the two Governments for the sale of 50 poods of refined platinum at £13,700 per pood. That agreement was signed by Mr. Leech on behalf of the British Government, and countersigned by Mr. Lockhart, the Diplomatic Agent in Moscow, certifying Mr. Leach's authority to enter into it. In August 1918 the suppliant was in danger, a warrant having been issued for his arrest by the Soviet authorities. He fled in haste, leaving behind him not merely the original commission note, but a fortune of 50,000,000 roubles, which at that time were worth something. The value of the platinum was £800,000. Mr. Mollo, in evidence, amplified counsel's statement. Cross-examined: Ekaterinburg was the centre of the platinum district—a large area. Platinum was a Government monopoly: under the Tsars private individuals had no right to buy it. There was no obstacle to the delivery of the platinum by the Russian Government. Bronsky was opposed to the sale of the platinum to the English

Government, but at last he consented to the sale of 50 poods instead of 200. He was rather a partisan of the Central Powers. Dr. Maurice Laserson, a Latvian subject, but formerly a member of the Petrograd Bar, said that before the revolution he was a director of one of the largest platinum-producing concerns in the world. After the revolution the company was nationalised, and Goukovsky sought his help in drafting a contract to be drawn up between the Soviet Government and the British Government for the sale of 50 poods of platinum. The price of £13,700 per pood was about three times the pre-war price, working out at £24 per oz. troy for crude platinum, or £31 per oz. for refined platinum. He thought that he advised Goukovsky that it was a very good price, though Russia was cut off from the outside world and they did not know the price elsewhere. On January 30 the case was settled on terms not disclosed in court, it being announced that the Treasury had met the claim.

Damaged Clove Stems Dispute.—In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Bankes, Scrutton and Atkin, on January 29, the hearing was resumed of the case of Oranje, Ltd., against W. T. Sargant & Sons, upon the appeal of the defendants, produce merchants, Mincing Lane, E.C., from the judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt in favour of plaintiffs for £323 6s. 11d., damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with the sale of 1,650 bales of clove stems from Zanzibar to Rotterdam, the contract providing that the goods were to be insured at the price of the contract, with particular average over 5 per cent. (*C. & D.*, November 22, 1924, p. 738, and January 31, 1925, p. 144). The goods, while in transit, were damaged by sea water over 5 per cent. The sellers had in fact effected insurances which were free of particular average, so that the buyers, being without recourse to underwriters, brought the present action against the defendants. Defendants had paid into court £125, alleging that that was more than sufficient to satisfy any claim which the plaintiffs had. Without calling upon counsel for the respondents, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED

Lord Justice Bankes, in the course of his judgment, said the contracts in question contained the provision that the sellers would insure and cover the goods to the contract price with particular average over 5 per cent. Defendants had never in fact covered the particular average risk, and the case came before the Court on the footing that they were liable for a breach of contract for not having insured the goods in accordance with the contract. The measure of damages was the amount of money which would place the sellers as near as possible in the same position as if the contract had been kept instead of having been broken. In ascertaining the damages, what had to be taken into consideration was the legal liability of the underwriters assuming they had covered that particular risk, and the percentage of values and the amount the plaintiffs could have recovered from the underwriters. Against that the defendants contended that they had established, and the judge ought to have accepted the fact, that the reports which had been made were not in fact reports of percentage of values, but were reports in reference to a percentage of weight, and that under those circumstances the reports indicated nothing in reference to the amount the underwriters would have been liable to pay, because they were meaningless unless the custom which was alleged to have existed in reference to cloves applied also to clove stems. The judge came to the conclusion upon the evidence before him that it was not established that there was any custom applicable to clove stems. What was the judge to do in those circumstances? He (the lord justice) thought there was evidence which justified the learned judge in coming to the conclusion that there was a legal liability on underwriters to pay the sum sued for. He thought there was no reason to interfere with the judgment of the learned judge, and the appeal would be dismissed, with costs. The other members of the Court concurred.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31, 1923	Dec. 30, 1924	Jan. 30, 1925
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	21 3	21 0	21 3
Amalg. Dental Co. 8% Prefd. Ord.	—	—	20 9
Deferred 5s.	—	—	6 9
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1.	7 6	8 9	9 3
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	15 6	15 3	15 3
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% cum. Pref.	—	21 6	21 3
Benger's Food, Ord.	38 0	36 6	37 0
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	102 6	123 9	125 0
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	23 3	23 6	23 6
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21 9	21 6	21 6
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord.	35 6	43 0	44 0
Bovril, 6% Pref.	20 6	22 6	22 3
Ord.	23 0	24 0	24 0
Defd.	27 6	46 9	54 6
British Celanese, Ord.	7 6	8 0	8 9
7½% Pref.	10 0	11 0	12 3
British Cyanides, Ord.	18 9	9 3	7 6
British Dyestuffs Corp., 7% Pref.	12 6	12 9	11 9
Prefd. Ord.	7 9	6 6	5 9
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	4 0	4 0	4 6
8% Pref.	15 0	12 3	15 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	25 9	24 6	25 6
British Oxygen, Ord.	42 6	35 6	35 0
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref.	5 0	5 0	8 1½
Brunner Mond, Ord.	37 0	38 9	42 6
7½% Pref.	26 6	28 6	28 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5	57 6	67 0	66 0
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	23 3	24 0	24 6
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	27 6	31 3	31 3
5½% Pref.	17 6	17 6	17 6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	19 9	20 3	20 3
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord., 1s.	—	4 6	5 0
7½% Pref.	—	19 3	18 6
Eastman Kodak Com. (no Nom. Value)	£123	£118½	£119½
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	4 3	5 0	6 0
5% Pref.	7 3	7 9	9 3
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	15 0	16 3	17 0
7% Pref.	20 3	20 0	20 3
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	19 9	19 9	19 9
Grout & Co., Ord.	25 6	50 6	48 0
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref.	—	17 6	17 6
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	12 6	17 6	16 6
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	20 6	24 0	25 0
6% Pref.	19 3	19 3	20 0
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	9 0	10 6	11 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	14 3	13 0	13 0
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	60 0	63 0	61 9
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	20 6	21 6	21 7½
8% Pref.	20 6	21 3	21 0
20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	10 6	11 0	10 10½
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	£14½	£15½	£15
Magadi Soda, Ord.	1 6	2 6	2 6
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	12 0	12 0	12 0
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	35 0	44 6	46 3
7% Cum. Pref.	25 6	25 6	25 9
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	14 0	15 0	14 6
8% Prefd. Ord.	9 0	7 6	8 0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Pref.	18 0	15 0	15 0
New Transvaal Chemical Co. 6% Pref.	17 6	17 6	17 3
8% Pref.	22 6	21 0	20 3
Salt Union, Ord.	23 0	28 6	27 9
Prof.	24 0	29 6	29 6
"Sanitas" The Co., 9% Pref.	24 3	25 0	24 3
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	19 6	21 0	22 0
Defd.	15 0	29 3	29 0
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	26 3	29 6	31 6
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord.	47 6	57 0	57 0
5% Pref.	19 3	19 0	19 0
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	32 6	40 0	42 6
Stevenson & Howell, 6¼% Cum. Pref.	17 6	20 0	20 0
United Alkali, Ord.	33 0	39 0	41 0
United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt. Deb. Stk., £100	£86	£102	£103
Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	14 9	26 6	26 6
7% Pref.	16 0	20 0	20 9
Virol, Ltd., Ord.	80 0	82 6	85 0
7% Pref.	21 9	23 0	22 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	6 6	7 0	7 3
White (R.) & Sons, 6% Pref.	13 9	16 9	16 3
Prefd. Ord. 10s.	5 6	6 6	7 0
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	18 9	19 6	19 0

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

SIMON, TURNER & COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of produce brokers, colonial merchants, dealers in and cultivators of cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, cereals, nuts and groceries, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: C. V. Simon, R. L. C. Turner, and H. R. Holthouse. R.O.: 74, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

MEDICAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist and druggist, dealer in patent medicines and appliances and proprietary articles now carried on by W. H. Gordon as "Medical Laboratories" at 40, Pall Mall, S.W. The directors are: W. H. Gordon and Mrs. Jessie Gordon, 22, Bowrons Avenue, Wembley. R.O.: 40, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

MIDLAND OPTICAL (SUPPLY) INSTITUTE (LEICESTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,600. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Owen Parry for the acquisition of a leasehold shop and certain chattels, and to carry on the business of opticians, manufacturers and repairers of and dealers in spectacles, eye-glasses and optical instruments, artificial eye and limb makers, chemists, druggists, dealers in optical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. The directors are: O. Parry and L. A. Start. R.O.: 14, St. Nicholas Street, Leicester.

THOMAS KEATING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £40,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 50-58 Union Street, Borough, S.E., as "Thomas Keating," to adopt an agreement with C. R. Wyld, to carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, to adopt means of making known the company's products by advertising in the Press, by circulars, bill-posting, etc. The first directors are: C. R. Wyld, Nettlestead, Sunbridge Avenue, Bromley; Mrs. Annie J. Wyld, Nettlestead, Sunbridge Avenue, Bromley. C. R. Wyld is permanent governing director, with £2,000 per annum as remuneration. R.O.: 50, 52, 54, 56, and 58 Union Street, Borough, London, S.E.1.

BEAUTIFIERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,100. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, cements, oils, paints and varnishes, antiseptic and other compounds, toilet accessories and requisites, and beauty products, manufacturers of perfumes, etc. The directors are: H. F. Birch, R. N. Thorn, H. E. Borrodale, and H. L. Perch. R.O.: 27, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100,000. Objects: To acquire the undertakings and all or any of the assets and liabilities of John Timpson & Co., Ltd., and the Fastnet Surgical Dressing Company, Ltd., or either of them, and to carry on the business of surgical boot makers, stay, corset, artificial eye and limb, bandage, crutch, chair, stretcher, carriage and ambulance makers, providers of all requisites for hospitals, patients and invalids, general chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, consulting and analytical chemists and druggists, drysalters, etc. The directors are: A. E. Butterfield, Redcoats, nr. Stevenage; E. H. Selby, The Homestead, Cumberland Road, Bromley; J. W. Johnson, E. W. Johnson, and H. J. Dobbs. R.O.: 106 Golden Lane, London, E.C.

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD.—The net profit for the year to November 30, 1924, was £144,464, compared with £147,166 for the previous year. With £69,183 brought in there is available £213,648, from which the directors propose repeating the Ordinary dividend at 30 per cent., after providing for the 25 per cent. dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares, leaving to carry forward £67,648, against £69,183 brought in.

Associations' Winter Session

Apothecaries' Assistants.—The nineteenth annual general meeting of the Association of Certificated Dispensers of the Society of Apothecaries was held at Blackfriars, London, E.C., on January 29. Mr. A. Wager presided, and in a brief address pointed out the value of well-organised effort, which, he said, was reflected in the sustained success of the Association and the prospects of steady progress foreshadowed for the future. The secretary's report on the work of the Executive Committee during 1924 was unanimously accepted. Mr. A. Wager was re-elected *Chairman* and Mr. Graham Bott *Hon. Secretary*. Numerous changes occurred in the constitution of the committee. Votes of thanks to the chairman and to the secretary concluded the meeting.

Derby.—The Derby (Borough) Pharmaceutical Association held the annual meeting on February 2, Mr. Clayton Smith in the chair. Balance-sheets of the Association and Pharmaceutical Committee were approved, the latter costing less than £40 for the year, and including £19 for checking. Mr. L. A. Churchill was elected *President*, Mr. Smith *Treasurer*, and Mr. H. G. Toy *Secretary*.

Folkestone.—At a meeting of the Folkestone Chemists' Association on January 22 Dr. Stanley White, of the scientific staff of Parke, Davis & Co., gave a lecture on *The Ductless Glands and their Uses in Medicine*.

Hull.—At the recent annual meeting the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: *President*, H. Brown; *Vice-Presidents*, H. S. Richardson, W. Charlton, and J. G. Twigg (ex-President); *Hon. Solicitor*, J. Lewenstein; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. Stocks; *Minute Secretaries*, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Bolton; *Hon. Secretary*, S. T. Boyce.

Lancashire Rexall Club.—A meeting of Rexallites of Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, North Staffordshire and

North Wales, to the number of fifty, was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on January 28, at which the new officials of the club were elected for 1925 as follows: *President*, Mr. Tom Hamer, Chorley; *Vice-Presidents*, Councillor R. G. Edwards (Fallowfield) and Mr. C. K. Bransby (Wilmslow); *Secretary*, Mr. R. H. Hothersall, Oswaldtwistle; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Waterloo, Councillor Edwin Thompson, Liverpool (Thompson & Capper, Ltd.), gave a business talk entitled *Human Nature in Business*. This was followed

by a humorous but nevertheless sound business talk on *The Rexall Idea*, by Mr. Sam A. Sheard, Harrogate (President of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Rexall Club). Councillor Edwin Thompson at the end of his address said he had a very pleasing duty to perform. They all knew, he said, that Mr. Harold Lomax, their hardworking secretary, was completing six years' valuable work, and did not intend to seek re-election as secretary. It gave him great pleasure to hand to Mr. Lomax, on behalf of the Lancashire and District Rexallites, the gifts which had been subscribed for by the individual members. The presentation then took place of a solid silver monographed cigarette-case and a silver combination cigarette and cigar box, suitably inscribed. Councillor R. G. Edwards (Fallowfield) and Mr. C. K. Bransby (Wilmslow) added tributes upon behalf of the club officials. Mr. Martin Daniels (general manager of the United Drug Company) added the company's thanks, and impressed upon the members the need of loyalty to their individual clubs. Tea was then served in the "Winter Garden" of the hotel.



MR. HAROLD LOMAX

London Ucalites.—At a meeting of the London Branch of the Federation of Ucalites, held at the Y.M.C.A. Central premises, London, W., on January 27, Mr. A. W. Bromley read a paper on *Window Dressing*. A window, he said, performed other important functions besides selling goods. It indicated the standard of the business, showing whether the pharmacist was a clean and orderly man. It gave some idea of his culture, and helped to decide whether he ought to be asked to dispense one's prescriptions. The art of catching the eye was simple if one remembered that the subconscious mind apprehended everything actually seen. The clever advertiser jerked the mind from subconscious to conscious observation, relying on the fact that the subconscious mind called the conscious mind if anything unusual or interesting appeared. A lady's blouse in a draper's window or an apple in a greengrocer's would not attract attention, but they would in a tailor's. The speaker had put a waistcoat in his own window with striking effect. Of course, the unusual thing must always have a good excuse for being there. In this case the object was to impress upon passers the desirability of keeping a tin of bronchial lozenges in the vest pocket. He asked his audience to remember that a window-display was the last "push" in a selling scheme; newspaper advertising and circulars had already, in many cases, done half the work. Force and vividness are better secured by concrete demonstrations than by printed words or pictures of an article. The shopkeeper is the only person who can display the actual thing; the best the advertiser can do is to publish pictures and letterpress. Mr. Bromley then went on to compare the ordinary miscellaneous display with the "one article" display, and thought the latter was rather overrated. Whatever the article, even a cough mixture in the depth of winter, it was never everybody's want. Before making such displays the season must be absolutely right and the article one which a good percentage of passers could be expected to want.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re George William Frederick Wilkinson, 4, 5 and 10 Market Corner, Tachbrook Street, Leamington, "druggist, chemist, fancy dealer and tobaccoist."—The summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, issued by the official receiver, shows liabilities £1,139 12s. 6d., of which £1,019 12s. 6d. is expected to rank. The assets are estimated to produce £120. The debtor gives as the causes of his failure insufficient capital, lack of business facilities, and heavy expenses.

Re John Hutcheon, 116 St. James Road, Northampton, chemist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at Northampton on January 30. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £2,229 10s. 3d.; estimated assets amounted to £517 12s. 6d. The failure was attributed to want of capital and ill health. The statement disclosed £800 representing money advanced for research work, £850 judgment debt and costs for money advanced in respect of the business, the balance (£579 10s. 3d.) being mainly for trade goods and expenses. The official receiver stated that the debtor was for some years engaged as a managing chemist. In 1915, while experimenting on aeroplane engines, he was injured in an explosion of mercurous sulphate, and was incapacitated for upwards of two years. Subsequently his wife purchased out of her own money a chemist's business in Birmingham, which was carried on for some time, and finally sold. It appeared that during his experimental work the debtor had made himself responsible for the debts referred to, amounting to £800, and these were still outstanding. In September 1920 he became manager to a chemist at Northampton with a view of purchasing the business, but he left in 1923 and started on his own account. He advertised for capital, and certain parties financed him; he opened the business in St. James Road in December 1923. Mr. H. C. Palmer was appointed trustee.

DURING July-Dec., 1924, the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., took £5,064 4s. 2d. in their drug department.

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

III. Prime Principles—Energetics

THE subheading "energetics" is used to denote something more than the study of the movement of bodies (i.e., mechanics with its subdivisions of statics and dynamics), inasmuch as the other half-truth must be added to the mathematical conceptions of force and motion, in which attempts are made to paint a picture without a background (see Article II). Newton's First Law of Motion is:—

Every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line except as it is compelled by forces to change that state.

This was based upon worldly experience and satisfied scientists until the newer relativistic notions confused the issue by denying straightness of path. Einstein explains gravitation as the *longest* path a body, such as a planet, can traverse in passing from one point to another in four-dimensional space. In reality, Einstein assumes that velocity of light is constant (and in consequence his space units are curved in three dimensions), but the validity of this assumption regarding time is still the subject of much dispute. However, relativity does make one realise that a state of "rest" and "uniform motion" can only be relative, as the earth both spins and precesses as it revolves in its orbit round the sun. The Second Law of Motion states:—

The rate of change of momentum of a body is in proportion to the external force acting upon it, and takes place along the line of action of the force in the direction in which the force acts.

The term momentum (= mass \times velocity) is also difficult to comprehend in view of the Third Law, for how can an external force like gravitation work without something to *react* or push against? This Third Law states:—

To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Herein lies the key to natural phenomena, for this Law includes that of the "Conservation of Energy," and nothing is more fundamental in science than this principle; for whenever energy is transformed, *work is done by or on something*, and thus truly energy is the working principle of the Universe. Furthermore, work can only be done against *resistance*—i.e., action and reaction are equal and opposite. Scientists consciously or unconsciously assume the truth that energy is conserved in amount, and in denying "perpetual motion," acknowledge that as much work must be put into a "machine," as will be got out of it. Yet, paradoxically enough, Nature consists of a "perpetuum mobile," as the movements going on around us must lead to others *ad infinitum* on the basis of equal and opposite reaction. The next article will deal particularly with "motion," and at the moment we are considering energetics as relating to something in motion. There is nothing more intangible than the mathematical definition of force ($f = ma$) as an acceleration of mass (against nothing), and the alternative use of momentum requires a hypothetical gravitation acting (or pulling) across empty space. The doubts and difficulties attending energy and its capacity for doing work disappear on using a hitherto unwritten conception regarding the equilibration of energy. "Equilibration of energy" differs from conservation of energy in that "motion" is a flow of energy at such a rate that it maintains equilibrium at each and every moment, and requires the ether of space as the concomitant of action and reaction in Newton's Third Law. Then anything that moves causes a displacement. The substance displaced may be the ether itself or bound ether constituting matter, in which it is held by electrons and (or) protons. The ether, though intangible to us, like the air or water, possesses fluidity and presses around everything. The evenness of this ether pressure deceives us until our state of rest or motion relative

to the ether is changed, when we experience a desire to continue our progress. (See "Inertia," below.) The ether does possess one property, temperature, which we can feel, due to its ceaseless motion partly caused by waves (radiation) traversing it. The fact that the ether transmits many lengths of electro magnetic waves proves that its motion is exceedingly diverse. Furthermore, it is known that electro magnetic waves are set off oscillating electrons, or electrons can be made to flow as an electric current by ether waves (e.g., generation of electricity and wireless telephony). These periodic pulses, due to passage of electrons, attract our attention, especially when we detect them by wireless apparatus. The less regular movements constituting temperature are little noticed, and just taken for granted as an everyday phenomenon, not worth explanation. Yet work may be useless or useful, as when a man carries the same bag backwards and forwards across a quay, or transfers several from the quay to a barge. Similarly, electrons oscillating in a wire generate heat (= ethereal friction), while much less waste of energy occurs in passage of a current of electrons (= electricity).

DISPLACEMENT

The next point to note is that for a thing to move something must be pushing and something must be pushed aside. A fish rising in water displaces water above it, and pressure on its *lower* surface must be greater than on top. When it sinks (by deflating its swimming bladder), the fish pushes the water away; when it floats, pressures are in equilibrium all around; when it moves forward, its tail and fins press water sideways and backwards at the expense of *internal energy*. And particularly observe that the capacity for work comes from inside, and, like a clock, the fish would "run" down unless it renewed its store of energy by feeding. It is obvious that doing work involves displacement, and possibility of doing work implies a change in equilibrium (i.e., a flow or flux of energy). A *difference of pressure* is the "force" that causes the motion. On this basis, rest constitutes absence of relative motion (and no work), owing to the equilibration of opposing pressures (or forces). Motion implies work being done against resistance, and energy being lost by the moving object and gained by the resisting substance. It is just the same whether we regard the object as moving and the surrounding medium at rest, or vice versa; in either case the relative displacement is the same. Ether in motion possesses energy, and gravitation is more likely to be an ether flux or radiation pressure than anything else. Then the earth would be pushed away from, not drawn towards, the sun; and in this connection it is interesting that Dr. Jeans, the astronomer-mathematician, recently calculated that if the sun transforms mass into energy, the solar year would be 451 days long in 1,500,000 million years, a result based on loss of attracting force, but equally possible owing to diminution of the flow of radiation pressure. Likewise the rotation of the sun on its axis is understandable because of the unequal incidence of sunlight, just as an egg spins on a jet of water. The ether of space is thus a great reservoir which receives and transmits energy which resists the motion of matter suspended therein. Rest is only relative and happens when force and resistance are *equal* and opposite; while motion is the result of a flow of energy (work being done at such a rate as will maintain this equilibration of force and resistance).

(1) *Conservation of Energy*: Action and reaction are equal and opposite (Newton's Third Law).

(2) *Transformation of Energy*, or "Work," involves motion of matter relative to the surrounding medium (or ether).

(3) *Resistance to Change* (or Inertia) is a natural phenomenon, and any flow of energy, or work done, is at a rate which maintains equilibrium.

(4) The Direction of Motion is in the "line" of least resistance.

Such conceptions at any rate form a tangible working basis for all the different transformations of energy and obey Newton's Third Law.

Labelling Poison Preparations

II

"WHAT is the poison?" in a preparation is a question which now requires an answer. If such a preparation as liq. morph. hyd. is used in a formula, is it the morph. hyd. or the liquor which requires to be entered on the label in making the necessary disclosure? In cases which have come into court under the Pharmacy Act 1868, there was a case of the sale of prussic acid and water, in which it was decided that this was the sale of prussic acid, and in another case that the sale of a preparation of morphine was that of the alkaloid itself. But the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908 provides for "preparations and admixtures" in addition to the alkaloids and certain other poisons, i.e., "opium and all preparations and admixtures containing 0.2 or more per cent. of morphine" in Part I, and the so-called "omnibus" clause in Part II, which begins, "All preparations or admixtures which are not included in Part I." Moreover, the wording of the Labelling Order is in accordance with the interpretation that "the poison" of any official preparation is the preparation itself, and the addition of this to any other form of mixture should be so stated on the label, either in its full name or abbreviation. In other words, "Liq. morph. hyd." in a mixture is to be stated as such on the label.

The chemist in deciding the form of the disclosure must needs consider the effect on the purchaser. It will be largely a question of psychology, and the authorities, while desiring the disclosure, appear to be aware of the possible mental effects on neurasthenic patients of the word "poison," the name and proportion, especially in such a case as a small amount of tr. nucis vom., which largely explains the sanction to use abbreviations.

Another difficulty arises from the very common use of chloroform and ext. ipecac. liq. in preparations, the formulas of which are published as "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. The obvious purpose is economy, but both chloroform and ext. ipecac. liq. are poisons within the schedule. With chloroform, (a scheduled poison), the final preparation is not a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, and common sense would seem to exclude it from being mentioned, as it is easy to convert it to chloroform water, which is not a scheduled poison. In the case of ext. ipecac. liq., not quite the same method of reasoning applies. Strictly speaking, vinum ipecacuanhæ is a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, but it is usually treated as non-poisonous, because it carries its own antidote, i.e., produces vomiting before the full effect of the emetine action takes place. On the same ground, therefore, mixing ext. ipecac. liq. with a diluent on the same lines as vin. ipecac., it could be excluded from being mentioned.

Cases are best examined in detail. In the "known, admitted, and approved" remedies of the *C. & D. Diary*, 1925, there is published the following:—

Bronchial Linctus

P.F. 1.

Chlorodyni	...	...	...	5ij.
Liq. papav., 1-7	...	...	...	3ij.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	3iij.
Oxy. scillæ	...	...	ad	5iij.

The chlorodyne for this is *Chlorodyne* ("P.F. 35").

Chloroform.

Spt. vini. rect.

Theriac.

Ext. glycyrr. moll. ... aa 5ij.

Morph. mur. ... 5x.

Ol. menth. pip. ... gr. viij.

Ac. hydrocyan. dil. B.P. ... m viij.

Syr. simpl. ... 3j.

Syr. simpl. ... ad 3xvj.

The only chlorodyne officially or semi-officially recognised is that in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, and all others must show the details of the poisons therein contained. This is an unfortunate instance of monopolising the name chlorodyne to an article which is not representative of present-day usage. Most chemists use tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85 as chlorodyne, and this

has the advantage that it is not a "dangerous" drug, whilst the article for which the name is monopolised cannot be sold unless on prescription.

The label of this bronchial linctus, unless the formula is changed, will, therefore, have to be as follows:—"Poison," liq. papav., 1 in 15½; morph. hyd. B.P., 1 in 10,500; chlorof. B.P., 1 in 96; ac. hydrocy. dil. B.P., 1 in 192. Vin. ipecac., though a poison within the omnibus clause of the second part of the Poisons Schedule, is not usually treated as such. For the sake of appearance, it would be an advantage, therefore, to reconstruct this formula.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, February 9

The Mincing Lane Dramatic Club will present *Antin Strong's "Three Wise Fools"* at the New Scala Theatre, London, at 8 p.m., also on February 10. Tickets (1s. to 10s.) from box office in London Commercial Sale Rooms. The proceeds will be divided between the Rubber Trade Benevolent Fund and the Commercial Sale Rooms Benevolent Fund.

Wednesday, February 11

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Slater's Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, at 8.30 p.m. Discussions on "Pharmacists on Public Bodies," opened by Mr. J. W. Roberts. "Pharmacy Service and the Value of Chemists' Time," opened by Mr. G. W. Evans. "Effect of Branded Goods in Business," opened by Mr. B. R. Wilkinson. "W.P.A. Meetings and how to Increase the Attendance," opened by Mr. C. A. Noble (President). "Price Marking on Prescriptions," opened by Mr. J. P. Ellerington (Vice-President). C. G. Bonner, T. Morley Taylor, Hon. Secretaries.

Newcastle-on-Tyne and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, County Hotel, Neville Street, at 6.15 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (8s. each) from Mr. R. Hepworth, 84 Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, at 7.15 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets (3s. 6d. each, including refreshments) from the Secretary (Mr. F. Smith).

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate. Mr. F. Fairbrother, M.Sc., on "The Application of Colloidal Chemistry to Pharmacy," illustrated by experiments. Joint meeting with branch of Pharmaceutical Society.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, St. Vincent's House, Great King Street. Whist drive. Tickets from members of the Committee or the Secretary, Mr. G. P. Cooper, 5 Anchorfield, Newhaven, Leith.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Exeter and Torquay Branches), Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, at 3.55 p.m. Mr. A. R. Melhuish and ex-Servicé Pharmacists on "Pharmaceutical Service in the Army." Tea at 4.30.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual dinner will be held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on February 18, at 6.30 for 7 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. S. Howells (Secretary). Evening dress optional.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Advertising on Soap.—A method of advertising, consisting in applying a label to a tablet of soap and covering the surface of the label with a protective and transparent film of paraffin. (W. Brüll. 227,061.)

Vermín Exterminator.—A compound for exterminating vermin, particularly rats, consisting of a mixture of phosphorus, carbon disulphide, flour, glucose, glycerin, tartar emetic, oil of anise, caramel, and water. (R. W. Prittie. 227,035.)

Hydrogen Peroxide.—A process for the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide by electrolysis of sulphuric acid, to which a small quantity of an organic compound with a high molecular weight, e.g., gelatin or gum acacia, has been added. (R. Wolfenstein and V. Makow. 226,391.)

Festivities

Folkestone Chemists' Dinner

THE Folkestone Chemists' Association held the annual dinner at the Queens Hotel, recently, when a party of about forty, including ladies, spent a pleasant evening. Mr. Jones (President) was in the chair, and the company included the Mayor (Alderman E. Bishop, himself a chemist) and Mayoress, and Mr. and Mrs. French, of Sittingbourne.

Fassett & Johnson's Dance

ON January 31, the staff of Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., and their friends held a dance. The guests included Mr. R. R. Hunting, a director of the company. This was the staff's first dance, and it was voted a great success by everyone present. Mr. H. F. Heasman acted as M.C., and the arrangements for the dance were capably carried out by Miss Pound and Mr. Capp.

Whist Drive at Bradford

A SUCCESSFUL social function, organised by the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held at the Parade Café recently, when some eighty members and friends gathered for a whist drive, musical evening and supper. The first half of the evening was given over to whist, the prize-winners being:—*Ladies*, Mrs. P. Stead, Miss N. Shaw, Miss F. Carter; *Gentlemen*, Mrs. E. W. Torr (playing gentleman), Mr. R. T. Silson, Mr. Dufton. Supper, served in delightful manner, was then taken, and during the interval which followed Mr. A. T. Bailes (chairman) offered a hearty welcome to the guests. A humorous and topical variety programme was provided for the latter half of the evening, the performance of the Harlequin Entertainers and Jazz Band, comprising seven members of the Branch, providing much amusement. Messrs. A. T. Bailes (chairman), F. W. Appleyard, J. H. Lodge, and W. Sutcliffe (secretary) performed the duties of M.C.

Whist Drive and Dance at Exeter

OVER 250 persons attended a whist drive and dance held at Exeter on January 28, in connection with the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, among those present being the Mayor and Mayoress, the Sheriff and his wife, and the ex-Mayor (Mr. P. F. Rowsell) and Mrs. Rowsell. Mr. Arthur Milton was M.C., and satisfactory arrangements had been made by his committee, which consisted of Mrs. Arnold, Miss Lowe, and Messrs. H. J. Harris, M. Phillips, Luxton, and Southerden. Valuable prizes were awarded, the donors of which included several wholesale houses. The whist prizes, distributed by the Mayoress of Exeter, were as follows:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Savage, Mrs. F. A. Reid, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. M. J. Dunsford, Miss E. Milford. *Gentlemen*: Mr. W. J. Dayment, Mr. R. D. Littlefield, Mr. W. J. Allen, Mr. C. W. Sargent, Mr. G. N. Southerden. *Ladies playing as gentlemen*: Miss Vallance, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Cannon, Miss D. C. Trent. Mayor of Exeter's special prize: Miss M. Samuels. Sheriff of Exeter's special prize: Mrs. Browning. The event was in support of the fund which Devon pharmacists are raising to endow a Chair of Pharmacy at the University College of the South West.

Dinner at Scarborough

ON January 28, the Scarborough branches of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Retail Pharmacists' Union held a dinner at the Prince of Wales Hotel in honour of the President's official visit. Mr. Pilkington Sargeant was supported by Mr. A. Scott (Local President of the R.P.U. Branch) and Mrs. Scott, and Mr. G. E. Bird (President of the Pharmaceutical Society Branch) and Mrs. Bird. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," coupled with the name of the President, was proposed by Mr. A. Scott. The President, in replying, spoke of previous visits to Scarborough, recalling conference times in 1921, and went on to express his delight that the two local presidents supporting him were both his old pupils. After

making a graceful reference regretting the absence of Mr. John Whitfield, Scarborough's veteran pharmacist, he gave a *résumé* of the Society's activities at the present time. The proposed by-laws were then explained. He assured the company that the new Major examination would not be less stringent than the standard for the new degree B.Ph. (London). Mr. T. W. Longdin proposed the toast of "The Ladies," and one of the two lady pharmacists present, Mrs. G. E. Bird, responded. A general discussion then took place, the President being tackled vigorously on the educational and by-laws questions. Mr. G. E. Bird proposed, and Mr. J. W. Chapman seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Sargeant.

School of Pharmacy Dinner

THE Students' Association of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy held their annual dinner at the Midland Hotel, London, on February 4. The President of the Association, Mr. Harry Martin, presided over an attendance of about 100, including Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, Mr. and Miss Braithwaite, and Messrs. A. Francis, E. White, J. Stuart Hills, V. Hewlett, R. R. Bennett, C. H. Hampshire, F. G. Hines, H. M. Linstead, C. E. Corfield, W. B. Nelson, T. E. Wallis, G. A. Mallinson and Professor Greenish. The toast "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," was entrusted to Mr. F. R. G. Gullick, which he ably proposed in one of the briefest speeches on record. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, President of the Society, in response, said the Society had traditions and institutions of which it was proud, and of the latter the school held the first place. He was not particularly proud of the building—the equipment may be all right, and there may be something to be said for the students (as artists, "they are rotten"—laughter)—but for the staff he had nothing but praise. No one in connection with the school was held in higher esteem than the Dean. In referring to the brevity of his speech, Mr. Sargeant remarked that he "had been busy all afternoon netting rabbits. There had been good sport and a good bag." In giving the toast "The School of Pharmacy," Mr. A. R. Melhuish said the councillors were endeavouring to rebuild the craft—to strengthen the main pillars of pharmacy—and he urged the students of to-day to be ready to fill the positions of the "old boys there to-night." Professor Greenish, replying, mentioned that the staff were doing their utmost to inculcate into the students what they ought to know, but even the best of staffs could do nothing without good students—"and we have them," he remarked, amid applause. The whole curriculum is facing changes which may be of far-reaching importance and which may prove momentous for the school. He eulogised the work of the men who founded the Society and the school, and from that time the tendency has been to make the latter a proper training ground for entrance into pharmacy. Now it stands at the opening of a new and, he hoped, a prosperous career. Referring to the failure to induce the University of London to institute a board of studies, he pointed out that since the Vice-Chancellor had delivered the opening address, movement had been rapid and there was now little doubt that the school would shortly become one of the recognised schools of the University. No one can doubt that this is a step forward, and by raising the status of pharmacy would enable the Society to attain its ends, and thus eventually be of the greatest benefit to all. He looked forward to the future of pharmacy with the assurance that the school would bring into pharmacy men who would worthily support both. Mr. Stuart Hills, while regretting that he had to interrupt the musical programme, was sure that everyone would agree with him in appreciating the services of Mr. Martin, of whom he spoke in glowing terms, wishing him "good health, long life, a stout appetite, and a manageable thirst." The toast was accorded musical honours. The President, in acknowledging, recalled Mr. Hills's service in South Africa with the C.I.V.'s, and other incidents occurring about that date. He also expressed his pleasure at presence of four members of that session's football team. They were just as proud of Professor Greenish in 1900 as were the students of

to-day. Apologies for absence were received from Dr. Norman Collie, Mr. G. Bult Francis, and Mr. E. J. Millard. Among the impromptu toasts, the President of the Association "took wine" with Mr. W. Wakefield, the student who captained the English Rugby football team in the recent international matches against the "All Blacks" and Wales.

Ealing Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association was held on February 4 at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W. Mr. H. R. Storm (President) occupied the chair, and there was an excellent attendance of members and friends, including many ladies and representatives of wholesale houses. The spur tables were presided over by Messrs. H. L. Fremonger, Thos. Marns, R. F. Edkins, H. A. Irwin, and W. T. Robinson, and among those present were Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. John Keall, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. G. Duncan Bowie, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shircliff, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Want, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lawman. After a capital dinner, Mr. H. A. Irwin proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." Two years ago, said Mr. Irwin, he proposed the same toast, congratulating the Society on the foresight in establishing the branches. To-day he thought that foresight was justified. The branches had enabled chemists to understand each other better and to make them a more united body. The chief problem of the Society, to his mind, was to raise the tone of pharmacy and improve the interests of pharmacists. The toast he coupled with the name of Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Vice-President of the Society). Mr. Rowsell, who is not a frequent attendee at London dinners, expressed his pleasure in being present to reply to the toast and to find himself with three of his colleagues on the Council, Messrs. Skinner, Keall, and Marns. He had been asked to attend no less than three functions that evening, and wondered how many invitations they in London must receive. He recalled that the President of the Ealing Association had been associated with him in business many years ago, artfully suggesting that this fact might have something to do with Mr. Storm's position as President that night. Passing to a consideration of pharmacy in general, Mr. Rowsell said that two questions affected pharmacy at present. He explained that he had no bombshell to explode, no scheme to unfold. Thereupon he touched briefly on the President's (Mr. Pilkington Sargeant) vision of a new material home for the Society. The President, he felt, was right in his views, and they were greatly indebted to him for the suggestion, but he (Mr. Rowsell) thought that the question was not one for the immediate future. When the time came they might rebuild on the present site instead of looking for a new one. In defiance of pains and penalties, he added, drily, the second question he would speak of was in reference to the by-laws. Illustrating his remarks by means of a humorous story of extreme forgetfulness, Mr. Rowsell assured his audience that it was a mistake to imagine the branches had been forgotten. The regulations, which are all that really matter, will go before the branches to be thoroughly considered, and the branches can pass their instructions on to their delegates to bring before the March conference. Mr. Rowsell completed his remarks with an exposition of the need for higher education. "The Ealing Pharmacists' Association" was proposed by Mr. W. E. D. Shircliff, who complimented the Association on its being one of the virile associations of London. He recalled how the Ealing Association was once an integral part of the London Western Association, and later on the Ealing pharmacists thought they might do better "on their own." Small associations, he said, often do better than bigger associations, a cryptic utterance he qualified by adding the words, "in accordance with their size." With regard to the by-laws "draft" regulations, he suggested that they should consider them and have some criticism ready. The toast was coupled with the President. Mr. Storm, in reply, briefly expressed his pleasure at

being President, a position which every pharmacist should aim at. "The Ladies and Visitors" were proposed by Mr. F. A. Lawman, and Alderman A. Higgs, J.P., replied. Musical items, which were received with much applause, interspersed the speeches, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Personalities

MR. E. J. SMITH has been appointed general manager of Coleman & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich.

MR. C. H. GIBSON is representing J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., perfumery manufacturers, London, E.C., on the eastern territory.

SIR ROBERT WALDEN, J.P., retired chemist and druggist, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of London.

AMONG the new advocates of the Royal Court of Jersey is Mr. W. Eugène de Faye, son of Mr. F. G. de Faye, chemist, St. Helier.

COLONEL W. F. WYLEY, J.P. (Wyleys, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Coventry), has been elected President of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society.

MR. THOMAS SWALES, Butts Court, Leeds, has been elected a member of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce as a representative of the United Commercial Travellers' Association (Leeds Branch).

WOR. BRO. FRED BASCOMBE, P.A.G.St.B., Ph.C., Secretary of the Galen Lodge, has been elected a member of the board of management of the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home, polling 4,034 votes.

MR. S. RELPH, chemist and druggist, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A. (director, Waller & Riley, Ltd., chemists), Bolton, recently gave an address to the local rotary club on "Sight and Eyes—Good and Otherwise."

ALDERMAN G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, D.Sc., LL.D., Ph.C., Oxford, has presented to the village of Yardley Gobion, Northamptonshire, a piece of ground for the extension of the burial ground, in memory of his late mother, who for many years was in residence there and beloved by all.

MR. C. T. R. WILSON, F.R.S., B.Sc., has been elected to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy at Cambridge, in succession to the late Sir James Dewar. Mr. Wilson, who graduated at Cambridge in 1892, has for some years past been engaged chiefly in research on ions and atmospheric electricity.

OLDEST NEWSPAPERS.—"Xrayser II" apparently proves his claim for the priority of the English newspaper (*C. & D.*, December 6, 1924, p. 819), but I take it, writes our Paris correspondent, that these publications were short-lived. Theophraste Renaudot's "Bureau de Rencontre" appears to have changed its name to "Gazette," and in 1778 it became an official publication, the "Gazette de France," the counterpart, or rather ancestor, of the present "Journal Officiel." M. Eugène Guitard, in his "Two Centuries of the Press in the Service of Pharmacy," gives some details on early scientific and professional journals. The "Journal des Sçavans," which appeared in Paris in 1665, was, says Voltaire, "the father of all the works of this kind with which Europe is now filled." The monthly "Memoire concernant les Arts et Sciences" followed in 1672, but appeared for only two years. In 1754 came the "Recueil periodique des Observations de Médecine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie" (interesting as the first journal specifying the name of this last-named profession), which still existed on the eve of the Revolution. The "Journal de la Société des Pharmaciens de Paris" (1797) was the first French journal exclusively devoted to pharmacy and chemistry. It ceased to appear in 1799. The oldest existing pharmaceutical periodical in France is the "Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie." Its present title only dates from 1842, for in 1815 it was called "Journal de Pharmacie et des Sciences Accessoires," and at its foundation (in 1809) the "Bulletin de Pharmacie."

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

EDWARDS.—At Springbank Pharmacy, Lawson's Road, Thornton-le-Fylde, on February 1, the wife of H. Edwards, M.P.S., of a son.

PIRRIE.—At 82 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen, on January 22, the wife of George Pirrie, Ph.C., Rothiemay, of a daughter.

WESTON.—At "Highfield," Wallasey, on February 2, Violet Grace Weston, M.P.S. (née Kesterton), wife of A. E. Weston, M.P.S., Runcorn, of a daughter.

Marriages

HAWKESWOOD—BARKER.—At Holy Trinity Church, Wordsley, Stourbridge, on January 21, Stanley Cecil Hawkeswood, chemist and druggist, to Florence Mary Barker.

Deaths

ADAMS.—Recently, Mr. Willoughby Catherwood Adams, R.D., of the firm of Adams & Anderson, commission agents, 8 Waring Street, Belfast. Mr. Adams was for some time with Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists; he passed the Registered Druggist examination in 1896, subsequently setting up in partnership with Mr. S. Anderson, R.D.

BELL.—At Spalding, on January 29, Mr. Edward Wightman Bell, F.C.S., chemist and druggist (Bell & Osborn, chemists, 7 Bridge Street), aged sixty. Mr. Bell passed the Qualifying examination in 1885, and became a member of the Chemical Society four years later. He had carried on a pharmacy in Spalding since 1888, and held the post of district agricultural analyst to the Holland County Council. In 1900 Mr. Bell contributed two papers, entitled respectively "British Guiana Copaiba" and "Copaiba, its Assay and Tests," to the proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Of late he had been in failing health. Mr. Bell was an original member of the Holland Insurance Committee, secretary of the Spalding Photographic Society, and a churchwarden. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. His partner in the pharmacy, Mr. E. A. Osborn, chemist and druggist, is his son-in-law. At the funeral, which took place on February 2, a floral tribute was sent by the Holland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and another by "colleagues in pharmacy."

GREEN.—At Mount Road, Hendon, on January 21, Mr. Robert Green, after sixty years' devoted service as cashier to the firm of George Atkinson & Co. (Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.), London, aged eighty.

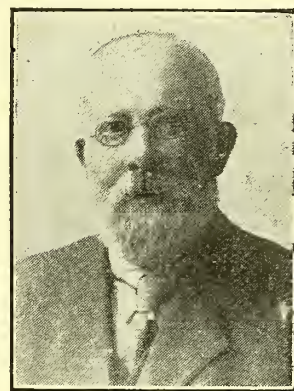
GRIERSON.—In a Glasgow nursing home, on January 28, Mr. George Grierson, chemist and druggist (Grierson & Murchie, chemists, 129 Canning Street), aged fifty-two.

HARTLEY.—At 19 West Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, on December 15, 1924, Mr. Stephen Hartley, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Hartley carried on a successful business at High Street, Harrow, for forty years. He retired about twelve years ago, when the business was taken over by Mr. W. Breingan, chemist and druggist, the present proprietor.

JAMESON.—At Guy's Hospital, London, on January 31, suddenly, of heart disease, Mr. Alexander D. Jameson,

for many years assistant editor of "The Optician and Scientific Instrument Maker." Mr. Jameson was well known in connection with the efforts to raise the status of opticians which resulted in the institution of examinations by the British Optical Association and the Spectacle-makers' Company. He was at one time an examiner for the Spectacle-makers' Company, and rendered assistance at various times in making the examinations a real test of optical efficiency of those who were granted diplomas.

GREAVES.—At his residence, Rye Hill House, Chesterfield, on January 28, after a long illness, Mr. Abraham Walter Greaves, chemist and druggist, chairman of A. Greaves & Son, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Market Place, aged seventy-four. Mr. Greaves was the son of the late Mr. Abraham Greaves, Ph.C., who established his business in 1836. The founder died in 1898, and two years later Mr. A. W. Greaves took his son, Mr. Sydney C. Greaves, chemist and druggist, into partnership. Owing to failing health, Mr. Greaves retired from active participation in the control five years ago; the firm was then converted into a private limited company, with Mr. Sydney C. Greaves as managing director. On the formation of the Chesterfield and District Pharmacists' Association in 1911, Mr. A. W. Greaves was elected its first President; and it was mentioned at the time (*C. & D.*, I, 1912, p. 56) that five of the twenty original members of the Association had served their apprenticeship to him or to his father. The funeral took place on January 31, when there was a large attendance of the staff of A. Greaves & Son, Ltd., whose premises were closed. The following pharmacists represented the Chesterfield Association: Mr. T. H. Bradley (Staveley), and Mr. J. H. Wilbourn (Hasland), both of whom served their apprenticeship to the late Mr. Greaves: Mr. W. F. Croft (Tibshelf), whose father was at one time associated with Mr. Greaves in business.



MR. A. W. GREAVES

TANNER.—At Trentishoe, Church Road, Parkstone, on January 19, Mr. Alfred Edward Tanner, Ph.C., aged eighty-three. Mr. Tanner passed the Major examination in 1865. Some years later he commenced in London the manufacture of alkaloids, and at the same time carried on a retail business at Tottenham, N. For a long period he was pharmacist to Westminster Hospital, and held a post under the London County Council. In 1882 Mr. Tanner was appointed a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for England and Wales, an office that he filled for about twenty years.

THOMAS.—At Rhondda, on January 24, Mr. John Amry Thomas, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven.

THORNLEY.—At Yardley, on January 21, Mr. Samuel Thornley, chairman of Thornley & Knight, Ltd., varnish manufacturers, Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham, aged eighty-five. [Corrected notice.]

YOXALL.—At Kew, on February 2, Sir James Henry Yoxall, J.P., for thirty-two years general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, aged sixty-seven. Sir James Yoxall was a member of Parliament for twenty-three years, and during that time consistently advocated the interests of school teachers. During the passage of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1898, through the House of Commons, he gave notice of an amendment designed to safeguard the Major qualification, the inducement to take which, he feared, was being destroyed. This amendment, however, was eventually withdrawn.

Trade Notes

FLOROGEN FROZEN COLOGNE is made by The Florogen Co., Ltd., 47 Meadow Road, Fentiman Road, London, S.W.8.

W. H. HOBBS & Co., LTD., essential oil merchants, Trinity Place, London, E.C.3, send us a copy of their wall calendar (8 in. by 9½ in.) for 1925, artistically carved in three-ply wood with a raised design indicating their "Leviathan" trade-mark. The name and address appear on a bronze-coloured shield, and daily figures complete the scheme.

CELLOPHANE TOOTHBRUSH COVERS are now recognised as necessary for the purpose of preserving toothbrushes from contamination. The customer is also impressed by the care taken to deliver the brushes in the best condition. The prices of caps, envelopes and tubes are given in the advertisement of The Cellophane Co., Bird Street, London, W.1.

KEEPEG.—W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, have issued a new form of waterglass in solid granular form for use in egg preserving. This is sold as Keepeg, and merely requires to be dissolved in cold water to form the egg-preserving liquid. Keepeg is sent out in packets sold at a cheap rate, and is stated to have other advantages than that of physical form over viscous waterglass.

THE THERMOGENE Co., LTD., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4, are this week sending out to chemists a circular calling attention to the profit realised upon selling Thermogene. The article is packed in cases containing standard assortments of the different sizes, and the increased profit on the gross size is emphasised. A postcard enclosed with the circular gives the details required for ordering.

"HANDY" FILLING MACHINE.—Mr. T. Lauder, 7 Exmouth Street, Leeds, advertises in this issue the "Handy" filling machine for use in packing pharmaceutical preparations. The machine is adapted for use where comparatively small quantities are dealt with. The capacity of the machine is 100 oz., and its simple mechanism ensures that it will not readily get out of order. An illustration is given in Mr. Lauder's advertisement.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 10, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, February 21. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fourth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAIL PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

THE index for drugs during the month of January fell by 0.6, owing to the reduction in the price of bismuth salts, and now stands at 152.1. The changes in prices are few, and, apart from bismuth and peppermint, are unimportant. In surgical dressings, the index dropped by 5.8, the change being due to bandages, lint, and boric lint. The figure now stands at 252.6. The following are the chief alterations in the cost and selling prices since the quarterly issue of the *C. & D. Retail Price List* in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January 3, and enable chemists to revise the List up to February 1:—

	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Agar-agar shredded	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Agar-agar pulv. ..	11 6	—	5 0	1 4	—	—	—	
Anthem. flor. Ang. ..	13 6	—	5 10	1 8	—	—	—	
Argent. proteinat. oz.	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	—	—	—	
Cera alba in massa ..	1 10	—	3 3	0 7	—	—	—	
Cera alba in placensis	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—	
Ext. opii sicc. oz.	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	
Guaiacol. carb. ..	9 0	—	—	15 0	2 7	—	—	
Lobelia ..	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	—	
Lobelia pulv. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	
Ol. lavand. spic. coml.	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	
Pulv. cinnam. co. ..	11 6	—	4 9	1 6	—	—	—	
Serums (P., D.):	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Blackleg (vet.) 45c.c.	—	ca.	9 6	—	—	—	—	
Distemper (canine) 6x5 c.c. ..	—	ea.	15 0	—	—	—	—	
Hæmor.-septicæm. 100 c.c. ..	—	ea.	18 0	—	—	—	—	
Sp cinnam. ..	33 0	—	—	3 4	0 6	—	—	
Zinci oleas precip. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	
Zinci oleostearas	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to names or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

O/42. Aville perfumery	S/32. Normyl (treatment for drunkenness)
B/231. Dreamland fumigating pastilles	S/32. Yapania perfume
A/231. Oleate of mercury scap	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information is to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Absol. L/81	Miraton laxative lozenges. L/131
Atoquinol. T/81	Neo-phenquin. S/91
Beiersdorf's plasters. R/121	Petrolager. R/81
Clark's hoplemuroma. P/91	Protogulin. B/121
Dorsana pills. N/81	Scott's cough linctus. S/91
Iodermiol. B/81	Septonal. A/131
Melanyl marking ink. P/91	Zymole yeast tablets. R/91

LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE has supplied 461 lb. of malt extract and cod-liver oil to school children in one month.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

The Letter

of the London members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council (*C. & D.*, January 31, p. 163) cannot be accepted as even a plausible explanation of the attempt to rush the new by-laws through without a full discussion by the branches, and, if the reference is allowable in this connection, of the local associations that are not branches of the Society. The expression of sympathy with the view that more time should have been allowed for such discussion is a piece of unconscious irony at which the gods may well laugh; so did the walrus and the carpenter sympathise with the oysters they ate. The word "unfortunate" in the sentence immediately following this expression of sympathy would probably better express the feeling of the Council if its first syllable were omitted, though the signatories to the letter may have used it sincerely enough, or thought they did. But it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that we have been deliberately kept in the dark, and that discussion was not wanted. No real reason for urgency is advanced. The weakness of the excuses put forward in this letter is shown by the reference to the Bath Conference. If it was not expedient or even possible to submit the whole scheme then, nothing could possibly have been lost by indicating its general outlines. Indeed, much might have been gained by doing so that is now in all probability lost; the changes might have been made more acceptable than they are now, and the *amour propre* of the branches would certainly have been saved, in itself no small thing. But not so much as a hint was vouchsafed us until "unfortunately there is no time for further discussion"! Why not? Simply because it is the Council's way to do things without discussion by anybody but themselves.

The Plea of Necessity

is "the tyrant's plea"; this haste is represented as necessary, but it is not really shown to be so. Time has not even been taken to formulate the regulations which will give effect to the by-laws. Why? Because the by-laws, when once they are accepted, can be, in turn, cited in proof of the necessity of whatever regulations are made. So far as they are concerned we are, it is true, helpless; but any dissatisfaction or dislike we may feel will be met with the retort, "But you accepted the by-laws, and these are only their necessary consequence." We are in effect asked to give the Council a blank cheque. The Council are, to change the metaphor, keeping a card up their sleeve. They did not dare to show their whole hand.

Mr. Jenkins' Amendment

was, as you say, too wordy. Not only so, but it covers too much ground, some of it very unstable ground, too. It demands, among other things, the extension of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" to all members of the Society—a very desirable reform, but one it is more than questionable whether the Council can effect by any by-law. Both the Act of 1852 and that of 1868 apparently forbid it; and though neither of them says what the examination entitling us to that designation shall be, and it may, perhaps, be held that the ordinary qualification could be accepted as sufficient, it is significant that when the title "pharmacist" was conceded to all chemists and druggists, it was done by Act of Parliament. Another very desirable change demanded in this amendment, the Assistant's qualification, may be equally beyond the Council's power to bring about. However this may be, it would have been better policy not to introduce such doubtful matter, and so give the Council's apologists ground for argument on points which cannot even be introduced without danger of obscuring the issue. I write before the meeting takes place, but I anticipate pretty confidently what will happen. The unanswerable demand for further discussion will be met by the threat of that bogey, an Act of Parliament, if the amendment is carried.

The Folly,

to use no stronger word, of "rushing" these by-laws as they have been rushed is shown by the discussions of them that have taken place in London, Nottingham and elsewhere, and in your own columns, in the little time that has been allowed for them. It cannot be said that any of these discussions have been inimical to the Society, or that they have been, on the whole, unfavourable to some such amendment of our by-laws as is proposed. I may claim for myself that the intention of the changes, as I at first conceived it, appealed strongly to me, and I still think that something is to be said for allowing those who wish to do so to proceed straight to the Major examination; only the way should be left open for those who can more conveniently reach the same point by successive steps to do so. This, I am glad to see, was strongly urged at Nottingham, and the Council would have benefited by an open discussion. I also welcome warmly the general expression of a wish to see the title "pharmaceutical chemist" extended to all qualified chemists, a matter in which I may claim to have been something of a pioneer.

No General Meeting

such as that called to discuss the by-laws can, except by accident, apprise us of the real mind of the trade on any subject, and the particular meeting in question has therefore something farcical about it. The room holds, I believe, about 300 people. Those attending it are not, nor can they, in any such general meeting as our constitution provides for, possibly be in any special sense representative of the Society. They are simply a small fraction of the Society, mainly Londoners, and present probably only because they happened to get there first. There is always a suspicion that such meetings are packed, and whether packed or not they are ludicrously inadequate to represent a Society of some 10,000 members. The mere suspicion that the conveners of the meeting have an advantage in respect of priority prejudices those who have no such advantage against whatever is proposed to them, and instead of a frank discussion of the question on its merits we have two parties, each member of which is virtually committed to the views of his own side, wrangling for a verdict. Sir William Glyn-Jones had this justification for saying it was not fair for the South-Western Association to go to the meeting to vote for an amendment of which they knew nothing; but he ought to have added that it would be equally unfair to go determined to vote against it. But nine-tenths of those present will be there for one or other of these purposes. It would not matter so much if time had been allowed for discussion before the meeting; as things are, whatever decision might be reached by so small a fraction would have no moral value, except a decision to refer the question to a mass vote of the Society, or to a meeting of delegates chosen by local branches for the purpose.

The Americans—

by which term I mean the powers that be in the United States—seem to have determined that because they are virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale—at least, that is the attitude their representative at Geneva assumes with regard to opium and other "dangerous" drugs; and I was glad to see what Mr. Sargeant said on the subject at Southport—not that anything he says or we can say is likely to have much effect—but every possible opportunity should be taken by everybody concerned to protest against the assumption that America's convenience is our duty. The League of Nations, upon which so many hopes have been based, will become an instrument of division rather than a bond of union if it is attempted by any one power to make it a means of legislating for others than itself on matters which differ so widely in their bearing on different countries as this of the cultivation of the opium poppy. The article on this subject in "The New Statesman" of January 24 spoke none too strongly of the arrogant attitude of the United States in this respect.

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Editorial Articles

Oil Seeds and Oils

SINCE we dealt with the general position of oil seeds and oils in our issue of December 6 (p. 822), progress in the home industry has been well maintained, and the crushing mills have been kept busy with an ample supply of raw materials. Certain difficulties, however, of an ephemeral character have arisen within the past year or so, these including labour troubles, which, fortunately, were of short duration. The principal difficulty has been the rising costs of raw materials, and on this point there does not seem to be much relief in sight. In fact, the tendency of seed costs is still in the direction of higher than lower levels, particularly in the case of linseed. Home consumers' needs at the same time, however, have been at a more progressive rate for several months past, so that crushers' operations have been on a considerably enlarged scale, notwithstanding some evidence of increasing Continental competition in some of the chief oils, including cotton, soya bean and palm. The growth of Continental competition as apparent for several months past is no matter for surprise, in view of the fact that Continental crushers have been assisted in their operations by improving economic conditions and better credit facilities. Dutch linseed oil has been on offer to this side in more recent weeks, and this has tended to exert a certain subduing influence on our market for spot oil, in spite of the high costs involved in getting the product landed on this side. But for this competition the renewed advance noted in linseed oil might have been still more pronounced in sympathy with rise in seed. C.i.f. terms for Indian and River Plate linseed have risen about £6 per ton from the lowest point seen last spring. This would represent an equivalent of roughly £12 per ton on the cost of linseed oil, so that the appreciation in the value of the latter has only been keeping pace with the rise in raw material. River Plate seed for early shipment reached just lately £23 10s., while Calcutta seed continues to command a premium of 35s. to 40s. per ton over the former, which at its lowest in the past year stood at £17 10s., against Calcutta seed at £20. Forward oil frequently commanded recently almost as much money as spot seed, but the latter, having attracted a better demand, is now again at a modest premium compared with later summer delivery. Business was recorded up to £52, which is £3 under the exceptionally high figure that was attained for small lots incidental to the dock strike in February last year, when crushers were unable to get hold of seed to meet urgent needs. Compared with this time last year, seed oil values, with the exception of the much higher price of linseed oil, do not show any very important advance, with Egyptian crude cotton oil standing at £46 10s. and Hull extracted soya bean oil at £43 to £44. We give below particulars of the movement of supplies of the various descriptions of seeds and nuts and kernels, as well as the exports and imports of oil products, which convey some idea of the development of the home industry over the past two years :-

U.K. imports				1923	1924
				Tons	Tons
Linseed ..	..	..	..	381,506	447,486
Cotton seed ..	..	..	..	548,284	557,842
Soya beans ..	..	..	..	113,062	123,080
Castor seed ..	..	..	..	15,240	25,999
Rape seed ..	..	..	..	60,897	68,661
Nuts and kernels ..	..	..	..	455,376	488,268
Total ..	..	..	..	1,574,365	1,711,336

U.K. exports of unrefined oils				1923	1924
				Tons	Tons
Linseed oil ..	..	..	..	37,669	30,569
Soya-bean oil ..	..	..	..	7,549	14,062
Palm-kernel oil ..	..	..	..	20,923	28,262
Rapo oil ..	..	..	..	8,930	12,064
Castor oil ..	..	..	..	3,831	4,001
Cotton oil ..	..	..	..	9,731	3,375
Total ..	..	..	..	88,633	92,333

U.K. imports in tons				1923	1924
Refined oils ..	..	..	..	23,671	24,953
Unrefined oils ..	..	..	..	131,586	140,149
Total ..	..	..	..	155,257	165,102

Referring to the imports of linseed, out of the total indicated of over 447,000 tons, about 300,000 tons came from the River Plate, an increase of 130,000 tons against 1923; on the other hand, there was a decrease of about 69,000 tons in India's contributions. Continental countries secured considerably more seed, but shipments to the United States were not so extensive as in 1923. Seed is now certainly dear enough to encourage production to a further extent, but potentialities in that respect could not be expected to influence the market, either for seed or the oil product, until the latter part of the year, except perhaps having regard to the next Indian crop. The large deficit in the current Argentine crop has been the main factor in the present inflated prices, and the stringent outlook under a much heavier consumption can only be corrected to any material extent by the prospect of a considerably increased yield of the next Indian crop, unless it should turn out that the Argentine exportable surplus has been unduly underrated. While there was a big increase in our imports of linseed on the year, the excess accounted for in the case of cotton seed was comparatively small, although the aggregate at nearly 558,000 tons was higher than for some years past, but still below the full pre-war absorbing capacity of home crushers. The supply of Egyptian seed, which is essential for edible purposes, fell by about 73,000 tons compared with 1923, while Germany is now taking good quantities; on the other hand, increased quantities came from India and other producing countries, including Brazil. There seems to be ample room for an increased handling of Indian cottonseed in this country. In spite of Oriental competition, there was a further increase in the trade in soya beans, and our imports of castor seed were considerably larger and bid fair to be maintained and even enlarged from various sources. Our exports of linseed oil for last year declined as a result of the decreased American takings, but there has been a considerable gain in the exports of soya bean oil and palm kernel oils, thus indicating that oil crushers are holding their own against outside competition. The reverse appears to be the case in cotton oil, the outgoings of which fell off materially. The fact, too, deserves notice that considerably larger quantities of unrefined oils were imported into this country during 1924.

Preservatives in Food

THE Ministry of Health has promised to issue in draft form the regulations by which it is proposed to carry out the recommendations in the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on the Use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food, which recommendations were given in the *C. & D.*, November 1, p. 642. The situation

in regard to future legislation is becoming more unsettled, as it is realised that the *personnel* of the Committee has been guided more by idealism than practicability. The commercial world has doubted all along whether the recommendations were free from bias, but now scientific thought is turning towards the same views. Sir William J. Pope, in an article in "The Times," states that "the lack of certainty that the recommendations are based upon unimpeachable evidence is disquieting." Sir William cannot see adequate reasons for prohibiting the use of boric acid and salicylic acid while permitting the use of benzoic acid and sulphurous acid. Attention is especially drawn to the fact that sulphur dioxide destroys the bad odour of putrefying meat and restores its red colour, whereas boric acid is a safeguard against the use of such unwholesome food, as it does not remove the taint. The pharmacological investigations on boric acid are indefinite as regards whether continued use is deleterious to health, but very illuminating in this respect is the report of Professor Emilio Paterno on operators in the *soffiones* of Tuscany, where the air, milk, bread and potatoes are impregnated with boric acid. These workers may excrete 8 grains a day, yet their death rate among their families of 10 per 1,000 is less than in Italy in general and the neighbouring communes in particular. Dr. F. W. Tunnicliffe, who was a member of the 1900 Committee investigating the use of preservatives, and who has himself with Dr. Otto Rosenhain conducted clinical tests with boric acid, writes also that "he has been on the look-out for ill health associated with the use of boron preservatives for certainly a quarter of a century, and certainly I have never seen a case, either in private or hospital practice." Yet the nausea and other symptoms of boric-acid poisoning are by no means elusive. To this may be added that at a meeting in November 1924 of the Biological Society a member gave the results of heroic doses of salicylates taken by himself without remarking upon any symptoms of poisoning, while he traced their excretion unchanged or oxidised to salicylic acid and showed that practically none was retained. Thus the case for the retention of both boric acid and salicylic acid is as strong at least as that for the permissible use of sulphur dioxide or of benzoic acid. The question of suitability or otherwise of a preservative in food turns upon the ingestion, absorption and retention, a matter of individual idiosyncrasy, in which age, feeding, and state of health are conflicting factors. The situation gains somewhat in piquancy in view of the recent newspaper condemnation of formaldehyde. Professor W. E. Dixon and Sir William Pope joined forces, in that as regards this they are opposed pharmacologically. As a member of a deputation from the Public League of Health, Professor Dixon drew attention to the fact that certain medical men in the public Press had, "whether for altruistic or for trade reasons, he did not know," stated that boric acid was a relatively harmless preservative. Experiments on animals showed that continuous administration of boric acid led to severe kidney disease, and the Professor emphasised the necessity of considering weaker links in the chain, the children, the invalids, and the sick. Thus experts and Committee alike are at variance. The crowding of communities into town makes prepared foods a necessity, and it remains for the future to show whether or not it will be eventually decided that the risk of poisoning by preservative is preferable to possible poisoning by decomposed proteins, which may result in anything from mild diarrhoea to urticaria, and death from ptomaine

poisoning. In the meantime, the manufacturer of preserved foods is faced with the question of changing methods and formulas which have stood the test of years, and some are anticipating the threatened regulations. The inquiries we are receiving prove that food manufacturers are bewildered regarding calculating the permissible limits for sulphite preservatives. We include a table below which gives the maximum amount which may be added to comply with the proposed regulations. Formulas and convenient factors for sulphite preservatives are:—

—	Molecular weight	Percentage of SO ₂	Factor
Sulphur dioxide SO ₂	64	100	1.0
Sodium bisulphite NaHSO ₃	104	60	1.66
Sodium metasilphite Na ₂ SO ₃	190	33	3.0
Sodium sulphite anhydrous Na ₂ SO ₃	126	50	2.0
Sodium sulphite crystals Na ₂ SO ₃ ·7H ₂ O	252	25	4.0

Actually there is an ample margin of safety, as sulphite preservatives slowly oxidise, so that actual proportion of SO₂ therein must be determined by volumetric titration.

PERMISSIBLE LIMITS OF SULPHITE PRESERVATIVES

Article of Food or Drink		Amount of Preservative not to exceed	Sulphur dioxide	Sodium bisulphite	Sodium metasilphite	Sodium sulphite anhyd.	Sodium sulphite cryst.
(i)	Sausages ..	Grains per lb.	3	5	9	6	12
(ii)	Jam ..	per lb.	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2
(iii)	Dried fruit ..	per lb.	7	11.6	21	14	28
(iv)	Preserved (not dried) whole fruit or fruit pulp ..	per lb.	5	8.3	15	10	20
(v)	Beer and cider ..	per gallon	5	8.3	15	10	20
(vi)	Alcoholic wines, non-alcoholic wines and cordials and fruit juices (sweetened or unsweetened) ..	per pint	3	5	9	6	12

It is evident that the present situation regarding food preservation is intolerable to manufacturers and unfair to the public. The Committee's recommendations, which should be beyond dispute, are decidedly biased as regards boric acid and salicylic acid, and so long as preservatives are permitted in food, boric acid in particular has claims decidedly better than any other, not only from the point of view of freedom from odour and taste, but with all due deference to Professor Dixon, from a physiological viewpoint. Manufacturers of preserved foods and beverages should press again for continuation of the use of boron preservatives, and emphasise the entire lack of sympathy shown by the Committee to the evidence on this question. Also there is no case against salicylic acid so long as the closely related benzoic acid is permitted. Aspersions regarding vested interests are paltry and intended to mislead. Finally, the Ministry of Health, in fairness to the Committee on Food Preservatives responsible for the 1924 report, ought to refer to the Committee itself the pertinent objections brought in regard to their recommendations.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 4, Mr. F. P. Sargeant (President) in the chair. Mr. Keith was the only absent member. There were no questions.

DEATHS

The PRESIDENT, before commencing the formal business, referred to the deaths of three members of the Society—Mr. Horace Davenport, son of a former President and a generous supporter of the Benevolent Fund, Mr. A. E. Tanner, at one time chief pharmacist to Westminster Hospital, and Mr. E. W. Bell, Spalding, at one time a divisional secretary to the Society. He was sure that the Council would wish condolences to be sent to the relatives.

The members indicated their approval of the suggestion.

MR. KEITH UNWELL

The President also expressed regret that Mr. Keith was again absent. It had been hoped that his recovery would be permanent, but a few days ago he had had an attack of bronchitis. They would all wish Mr. Keith a rapid recovery. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

One hundred and thirteen persons were elected members of the Society, and 148 as student-associates. A number of persons were restored to the Society. The registrar reported that 202 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

The registrar submitted his report for the year 1924. The following extract embodies the chief features:—

The subscribers to the Society are 1,026 life compounders, against 1,035 in 1923; 10,774 annual subscribers, against 10,519; and 1,674 student-associates, against 1,578. The number of apprentices or students registered is 1,630 (1,602 in 1923). An analysis of the examinations in London for the year shows the following:—Major, 57 candidates, of whom 28 were successful (in 1923 the respective numbers were 56 and 35); Qualifying, 2,090, of whom 457 passed (in 1923 the corresponding numbers were 2,242 and 561). In Edinburgh there were 8 candidates for the Major, of whom 3 were successful (in 1923 there were 8 successful candidates out of 14 entrants); for the Qualifying, 676 candidates, of whom 195 passed (in 1923 the numbers were 845 and 242 respectively). The number of pharmaceutical chemists on the registers on December 31, 1924, was 1,844, and of chemists and druggists 17,765, a total of 19,609. (In 1923 the respective numbers were 1,833, 17,829, and 19,712.) The register of superintendents of bodies corporate in Great Britain, and of firms or partnerships in Scotland, contains 1,044 names (966 in 1923). In 131 cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy Acts proceedings were instituted (103 in 1923). The number of shops investigated with a view of ascertaining whether a certificate of qualification was exhibited was 3,291 (1,198 in 1923).

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish branch, enclosing a resolution, passed by the branch at a recent meeting, in reference to the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The terms of the resolution were as follows:—

That in view of the far-reaching consequences brought about by a withdrawal of authorisation to possess dangerous drugs, this meeting is unanimously of opinion that a conviction for a small technical offence under the D.D.A. should not be followed by the withdrawal of authorisation, but that this extreme step should only be resorted to when deliberate and criminal contravention of the Act has been clearly proven.

Letters were read from the Privy Council and the Ministry of Health giving the names of the English representatives at the forthcoming international conference at Brussels: Sir Nestor Tirard, M.D., of the General Medical Council; Mr. E. White, of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Dr. G. F. McCleary, of the Ministry of

Health, who will be accompanied by Mr. R. D. Hutchinson, pharmacist to the Ministry of Health.

The Privy Council also wrote enclosing the report of Dr. Balfour Marshall, the Government visitor to the examinations held in Edinburgh. The secretary read one paragraph of the report (see p. 200).

THE COLORATION OF ARSENICAL WEED-KILLERS

A letter was read from the Privy Council stating that the Railway Clearing House was being informed that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had directed further investigations to be made with regard to the possibilities of potassium bichromate as a colouring agent for liquid weed-killers. The Railway Clearing House wrote forwarding a copy of a communication which had been sent to manufacturers of liquid arsenical weed-killers, etc. This stated that, as the result of further experiments which had been made by the railway companies' chemists with respect to the colouring of liquid arsenical weed-killers, it had been found that of the dyes tested the one most generally satisfactory was disulphine blue V, obtainable from the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd. The matter had been independently the subject of investigation by the Pharmaceutical Society, and it would appear that of the dyes tried by them the same dye proved to be the best. The proportion in which the dye was added was one ounce to ten gallons. The railway companies thought the manufacturers would be interested to know this, and added: "If you find any blue dye which shows improvement in permanence and quality over disulphine blue V, the companies would esteem it a favour if you would be good enough to call their attention to it." The matter was referred to the Science Committee.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee showed that they had agreed to the recognition of seven schools, in five cases for chemistry, physics and botany, and in two for chemistry and physics. They recommended that the day school certificate (higher) of the Scottish Education Department be accepted as a certificate which the Registrar is authorised to accept in connection with the registration of apprentices or students. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £30 0s. 3d., amounted to £5,259 10s. 10d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £3,364 14s. 6d.; registration fees, £382 4s.; certificates of qualification, £1 1s.; penalties, £84 1s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £1,004 3s. 11d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" S.A. subscriptions, £111 16s. 6d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £1 7s. 4d.; "Year-Book," £3 5s. 5d.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £3 10s. 6d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £91 6s. 7d.; interest on investments, £211 3s. 8d.; sundries, 16s. 3d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £4,290 15s. 2d., and £950 was transferred to the deposit account, leaving a balance of £48 15s. 11d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £18 6s. 9d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £10 19s. 3d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £176 13s. 5d.; Orphan Fund, £40 11s. 8d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £3,765 2s. 11d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £722 6s. 5d. be approved. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee of the Fund reported that they had considered five applications, and also one application to the special fund, and had made grants ranging from £10 to £30. The Committee had also made a grant of £30 to the secretary's casual fund. The following contributions were announced: T. O. Barlow, £2; East Anglian Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations, £6 12s. 3d.; Peterborough and District Chemists' Association, 15s.; F. Marsh, 7s.; National Association of Women Pharmacists, £2 2s.; Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, £12 5s.; Southport Pharmacists' Association (Orphan Fund), £15 10s. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that they had received five applications, and recommended grants ranging from £10 to £60. The report was adopted.

PYRIDINISED METHYLATED SPIRIT

The Science Committee reported that they had considered an extract from minutes of Council of December 3, 1924, asking them to consider and submit a formula for surgical spirit for which industrial spirit may be used. It seems that the Board of Customs and Excise intend themselves to issue a formula or formulas for surgical spirit, and the Committee resolved: "That the Board of Imports and Customs be asked to supply any information as to the issue of a formula or formulas for surgical spirit as soon as possible."

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The Science Committee resolved: "That the Home Office be asked to exempt mixtures of pulv. ipecac. co. with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate; that the two liniments be exempted when mixed with any other B.P. or B.P.C. liniment, or any other preparation or substance not coming under the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations, such as with oil of wintergreen or chloroform; also that ointments and plasters be allowed to be mixed in the same way as desired for the liniments."

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL

The Science Committee considered a copy of a draft letter which the Ministry of Health proposed to address to the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and through that body to the surgical dressing industry generally. The letter stated that provision had been made for a standard sample of absorbent cotton wool to be kept at the Manchester Testing House for reference. The Committee resolved to thank the Ministry for their letter, and to say that there seemed to be no objection to the proposed course of action.

THE COUNCIL DISCUSSES THE HOME OFFICE

Mr. GUTHRIE referred to the question of exempted drugs, and said he was not quite in agreement with the Committee's recommendation. The Council, he took it, had still the chance of insisting, or at least again suggesting, that the original plan might be adhered to. The Science Committee were recommending that they should burden themselves with trying to remember other combinations. There might be an objection to their trying to hold their original position. He did not know that there was, but if there was he would like to hear it.

The SECRETARY said the answer was, there was no objection to such a course. The Council would remember that a deputation urged the Home Office that the exemptions should be made to apply to the articles named whether they were sold undiluted or mixed with any other substance. The Department, however, took the objection that they could not possibly agree to allow articles to be exempt in a broad way, whatever they might be mixed with. But it was at least a technical objection, namely, that these articles were exempt, though they contained more than the proper proportion of morphine or cocaine, on the ground that they contained something which denatured them from the point of view of morphine addicts.

Mr. GUTHRIE thought the Council ought to press the matter a little further. After all, the Department was out to stop the abuse of these drugs in connection with doping. He moved that the matter be referred back for further consideration.

Mr. HINES seconded.

Mr. WHITE said they thought the best plan was to ask for specific things, and the mixtures mentioned were those which occurred to the members of the Committee, after inquiries, as the most essential to be dealt with. There was no reason why the Society should not add to the list, but he suggested it should not be made too long. Further discussion, it was intimated, would take place in committee.

This was all the public business.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

The third scientific meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 28, Mr. Anthony McMillan (chairman of the executive) presiding. The first paper was on the following subject:—

"Are Potassium Binoxalate B.P.C. and Salt of Sorrel Synonymous?"

by Miss ISABELLA A. PURDIE, Ph.C.

[ABSTRACT]

Owing to the use of different names in wholesale price-lists for commercial salt of sorrel, inquiries have been made as to what should be supplied or what should be purchased. Inquiries addressed to makers and dealers gave very indefinite information. On referring to potassium binoxalate in the B.P.C. there was still uncertainty, and reference to all other available books revealed discrepancies and confusion which was deemed worth investigating, with a view to clearing up the uncertainties and suggesting some uniform practice. This communication gives the results of this investigation. The names in use seem to be binoxalate of potassium, acid oxalate of potassium, superoxalate of potassium, tetraxalate of potassium, quadroxalate of potassium, salt of sorrel, and salt of lemon. Samples of commercial salt of sorrel under these names were examined. An examination of eight samples from wholesale and retail sources typical of places in Scotland and England gave the following results. By calculation the various oxalates and mixtures should give the following percentages:—

—	C ₂ O ₄	K	Loss on heating
Potassium quadroxalate, KHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	69.3	15.3	70
Potassium binoxalate, KHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	60.27	26.7	43
Equal parts KHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O and KHC ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	53.6	23.7	—
Equal parts KHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O and KHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	66.0	19.75	—

Volumetric analyses of eight samples using KMnO₄

—	Per cent. C ₂ O ₄	Per cent. K	Loss on strongly heating
1 =	71.3	15.8	71.87
2 =	72.14	16.6	75.34
3 =	69.77	15.6	72.66
4 =	69.57	15.4	73.91
5 =	68.7	14.2	74.76
6 =	69.4	14.8	73.97
7 =	70.25	15.6	75.14
8 =	71.4	15.8	73.37
Average	70.31	15.47	73.85

Gravimetric estimation with calcium chloride gave an average percentage of C₂O₄ = 70.3. Considering that potassium quadroxalate by calculation gives C₂O₄ = 69.3 potassium = 15.3, and loss on strongly heating = 70, it is evident that, though some samples were labelled quadroxalate, some superoxalate, some binoxalate, and some salt of sorrel, all of them were potassium quadroxalate. It would seem that it is customary to label the salt with the name under which it is asked for. The slight differences in percentage of C₂O₄ may be due to storage of the salt in a moist or dry warehouse. There was no evidence that potassium binoxalate KH C₂O₄·H₂O is a commercial salt or that it is used for any technical purpose. Miss Purdie then proceeded to describe her investigations in an historical review, from Quincy's Dispensary, 1753, to date, indicating how the present confusion originated. Included in her notes was a brief reference to the recipes for salt of lemon given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." In conclusion, she suggested that in the Codex, potassium binoxalate should be changed to potassium quadroxalate and the formula of the salt altered accordingly. Potassium acid oxalate as a synonym should be deleted. The

solubility should be altered to agree with the quadroxalate solubility. Under Action and Uses it should say, "Potassium quadroxalate is a poisonous substance, used for removing ink stains, etc." The sentence about being asked for "salts of lemon" and all that follows about a mixture being sold should be deleted, as it refers to a practice which seems to be obsolete, and when salt of lemon is given as a synonym, it is useless to say it is asked for under that name. A sentence might be included explaining that the potassium salt in sorrel is potassium acid oxalate or binoxalate, but that the salt in commerce under the name of salt of sorrel is now potassium quadroxalate. She further suggested that in all price-lists and books one salt only should be regarded as salt of sorrel.

The author expressed her thanks to the Fife County Education Authority for permission to conduct this research in the laboratory of the Kirkcaldy High School.

DISCUSSION

MR. KELLY said he had looked at an old recipe book, which dated back to the beginning of last century, and there he found the formula was binoxalate of potash 1 lb., cream of tartar 1 lb., oil of lemon 30 drops.

MR. WILSON said he was interested to hear that cream of tartar was added to salt of sorrel as an adulterant. In his apprenticeship days the common practice was to mix cream of tartar with salt of sorrel.

MR. LOTHIAN said he had heard of a chemist who, when asked for salt of sorrel, was in the habit of supplying tartaric acid, and his experience was that it appeared to give satisfaction to purchasers. With regard to the water of crystallisation in the salt, he noticed Miss Purdie gave $2H_2O$. He was under the impression that Ostwald gave $\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

MR. HILL said he would like to ask if Miss Purdie had determined the solubility of the salts. In a very rough determination he found potassium quadroxalate, which appeared to be the only commercial salt, soluble apparently about 1 in 27 or 28 of cold water.

MISS PURDIE, in reply, said she had observed the discrepancies as to water of crystallisation, and this was a point that might require further investigation.

The next communication was:—

"An Examination of Chlorhydrocarbons as Toxic Agents"

(With Lantern Illustrations.)

By J. WILSON DOUGAL, B.Sc.

[ABSTRACT]

In introducing his subject the author stated that though his experiments had been made with chlormethanes, chlorethanes and chlorethylenes, he chiefly selected the results of tetrachlorethane to preserve a better sequence. The importance of investigations bearing on the distinction of parasitical pests which affect agriculture, sanitation, and many industries is one of national value, and dates from very early times. The theories of various experimenters on toxicity were described in detail. He did not ask his audience to accept that the qualities of the chlorhydrocarbons as toxic agents are superior to all other toxic agents, but that the special qualities of each serve for the different problems requiring treatment. In order to explain the lethal results of these compounds on living organisms, Mr. Dougal described the basis of the construction of life from the primitive monocoel types, insects and larval forms to the higher animals. The whole basis of lethal operations or poisoning, he pointed out, opens into (1) the destruction of tissue and its intracellular fluids; (2) the inhibition of the vitality of enzymes; (3) the paralysis of physiological action. As the physical properties of lethal compounds have much to do with their efficiency these were discussed, the easy volatility of the chlorhydrocarbons being of distinct value, while the economic handling of the liquid is not thereby impeded. The speaker went on to describe in detail how evidence was obtained as to the method in which tetrachlorethane might act as a lethal agent under physiological conditions in the organism. Some of the problems in the practical application of the chlorhydrocarbons as parasiticides

against all types of pests were explained. Many cases of lethal operations involve the negotiation of a double barrier, the protective coatings of the host as well as of the pest. Selections from experimental notes were given to emphasise, what is expressed by authorities in entomology, that each type of pest, its habits and environment, must be as fully examined as the pathologist examines the etiology of a disease. The treatment of soil in regard to bacteria was next considered, the author giving comparative results of tests of soil sterilisation, which were very much in favour of chlorhydrocarbon. While the animal pests, however, should be destroyed by the chlorhydrocarbon toxic agents, plant growth should not be affected. Results of tests in this direction were satisfactory. Tests with maggots showed the high potency of chlorhydrocarbons compared with 25 well-known toxic agents. Interesting experiments were also made with fish, the results of one experiment being given in detail. The reactions, the author pointed out, are illustrative of the reactions common to all life.

In summarising numerous experimental results, the author said it has been found that the chlorhydrocarbon penetrates the living tissue, producing a toxic effect, as even distilled water, by its disturbance of the equilibrium of cell constituents, is poisonous to tissues. A function vital to living tissue is that of oxidation. In the living body this is carried on by oxidative enzymes and an organic peroxide; the nascent oxygen which is thereby evolved performs its own body functions or unfortunately for the animal acts on intruding toxic substances. The chlorhydrocarbons contain an average of 80 per cent. chlorine, yielding large quantities of hydrochloric acid, and this acts on many tissue bodies, such as proteins, amino-acids, alkalis, etc., causing death. Most of the chlormethanes and chlorethanes are very stable to many strong oxidising agents, such as concentrated sulphuric acid, but are easily broken up by nascent oxygen in the presence of a catalyst, giving carbonyl chloride as an intermediary product. The determination of toxic power with small organisms show that the range of toxicity and enzyme inhibition, which is the nearest stage to death, is 0.001 gm.—0.0001 gm. of tetrachlorethane in solution. These limits are much exceeded in the case of minute creatures, or if tetrachlorethane is used as a vapour. In a very slight variation from the normal hydrogen ion concentration the functioning of enzymes ceases. The hydrogen ion concentration is also concerned with the behaviour of proteins. If the hydrogen ion concentration be increased the protein in its relation to animal functioning is poisoned. The importance of the activities of colloidal bodies had not been overlooked, as they predominate in animal tissue and fluids. When a foreign body such as the chlorhydrocarbon is introduced into a colloidal system it is found that there is a concentration of the intruder at the surface of the solid phase. The condition of the solid phase in colloidal solutions—the high ratio of surface area to mass—increases the surface action and induces contact reactions with many bodies. As an illustration of the importance of this condition a physiologist has pointed out that a tennis ball built up in the same molecular form as a similar colloidal mass would have a surface equal to that of twenty tennis courts. There is reason to believe that the active surface of a protein molecular mass with a chlorhydrocarbon solution is capable of catalytic reaction. The toxic action is in part one of deoxidation, and therefore suffocation to the animal body. The oxidation of the chlorhydrocarbon uses up the oxygen required in the normal metabolic processes, and the normal machinery of oxidation ceases, while by the result of these processes substances are produced which irrecoverably destroy the animal tissue. The vapour of the chlorhydrocarbons being soluble in water and lipids easily enters the tissue; there by the production of nascent hydrochloric acid by oxidation it causes disintegration of the cell protoplasm. It is this easy penetration of the lipid envelope of the body cells and intracellular production of nascent hydrochloric acid which makes the chlorhydrocarbons such valuable toxic agents. In conclusion the author expressed his thanks to Mr. Robert Leslie for his assistance in preparing the paper. Lantern slides, illustrative of the experiments referred to, were then shown on the screen.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4, 1925

THE special general meeting convened for the discussion of the by-laws commenced punctually at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. Those members—and there were a few—who arrived before half-past two found the examination-hall prepared for a gathering that would have about half-filled it; but by a quarter to three it was evident that the hall would only just hold those who wished to be present. The Council, with the exception of Mr. Keith (absent through illness), filed on to the platform just before the hour, accompanied by the Society's solicitor, Mr. W. H. Quarrell; and the chairs fitted so closely that one councillor sought refuge in the audience. As the clock reached the appointed time, the President and the secretary made their appearance, to the accompaniment of applause more polite than enthusiastic. Before the business of the afternoon could be begun, more chairs had to be fetched; and while this was happening, a window was opened by the heroic efforts of Mr. A. H. Jenkin and Mr. E. Saville Peck, amid hilarious laughter. The President's speech, like his explanation to the Council, was read—a practice that has been followed previously on similar occasions, and ended by announcing that no amendment could be moved. A full report appears below.

The temperature of the meeting mounted, so soon as the President sat down, with the quick-fire of questions from Mr. Tims and Miss Gilliatt, who intervened later with effect when Sir William Glyn-Jones was speaking. The secretary read a letter that is to be circulated to the branches, and Mr. Jenkin, shorn of his amendment, vigorously urged that to let the by-laws go through was to "sell the pass," and to place pharmacy under the control of an outside body. Some of the speakers were gentle in their criticism, others were not so gentle; but it was not till Mr. Mallinson, who was tenth in order after the President, rose, that anything like a defence of the by-laws was attempted. Mr. Mallinson was careful to explain that he spoke as a private member, and the five minutes' rule laid down for speakers (after the first few) descended rigorously on him also. The biggest individual score was made by Mr. J. Hearle, whose epigram to the effect that "hush, hush" had been superseded by "rush, rush" pleased the meeting immensely.

Sir William Glyn-Jones wound up the debate under the twofold disadvantage that some members of the audience had obviously not clarified their impressions of the by-laws and that it was past five o'clock. Once the scrutineers were able to get to work on the ballot—rendered inevitable by a close vote on show of hands—they counted the papers in rather less than ten minutes from the time the last vote was recorded, and deserved well of the few who stayed to hear the result. Among those present at the meeting we noticed: Miss Andrews, Mr. G. D. Bowie, Mr. J. Cofman-Nicoresti, Mr. Lionel Cooper, Mr. J. Downing, Mrs. Freke, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Miss Gilliatt, Professor H. G. Greenish, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Mr. D. Marchant, Mr. Langford Moore, Mr. Arthur Mortimer, Mr. W. M. Tims, Mr. G. A. Tocher, and Mr. W. A. Whatmough.

The President's Speech

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the PRESIDENT said:—

In accordance with the procedure laid down in the Society's Charter, this meeting has been called for the purpose of either confirming or rejecting new and altered by-laws. In proposing the resolution confirming the draft which is in your hands, I shall assume that it is your pleasure that they be taken as read. ("Agreed.")

The change in by-laws is called for on two main grounds, the first connected with the Minor qualification, and the second with the Major. Although powers were obtained in the 1908 Act to make by-laws dividing the Examination and imposing periods of curriculum and of practical training, it was not until January 1919 that the by-laws were made. We have had six years' experience in the working of those by-laws. Experience has shown that candidates cannot be satisfactorily prepared for the Examination if they can attempt to take concurrently the training for both parts of the examination, and that the ordeal of satisfying the examiners at one and the same examination in all the subjects is unnecessarily difficult and unsatisfactory. The decision of the Council to require that Part I of the examination shall be passed before the training which is to count as part of the curriculum for Part II is commenced was announced in October 1924.

The change has been urged by those best qualified to express an opinion, namely, the responsible teachers in the schools, the examiners, and the representatives of the Privy Council who have officially attended the examination and reported to the Privy Council upon them. As recently as the meeting of the Council to-day, they received a report from Dr. Balfour Marshall from which I extract the following statement:—

"The unsatisfactory results again shown in this report corroborate previous opinions as to the advisability of making it compulsory that a candidate should not be allowed to enter for the final examination until he has passed the first or science portion, and in this connection it is not out of place to express satisfaction with the present action of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in discussing such a change in the contemplated alteration of the by-laws."

The criticisms of those proposed regulations affecting the Minor examination have been negligible in quantity. It is generally admitted that they are necessary. They are also urgent. The schools of pharmacy throughout the country are unable to make their arrangements for the next session until not only these by-laws are passed, but the necessary regulations to be made thereunder are finally settled. If there is any doubt in anyone's mind as to the necessity for imposing a period of curriculum of the length necessitated by the change in by-laws, I would ask them to admit, first, that the standard in chemistry and botany, if not in physics, required of the person who is to receive the statutory qualification of chemist and druggist, shall be at least up to the standard required of those taking the Intermediate examination for a science degree. There are some who would argue that it ought to reach in those subjects the standard for the final Pass degree. Assuming that the Intermediate standard is adopted, it would be found that in no recognised school is it possible for a student, even although he may have matriculated, to complete his course for the Intermediate in less than one academic year. It cannot therefore, I think, be argued that an academic year is too much to expect to be spent on the curriculum for this Part of the Qualifying examination.

You are, then, left with the subjects for Part II of the examination, and it should be obvious that in stipulating for a minimum of 720 hours the by-laws have not gone beyond what should be an absolute minimum requirement. So much for the examination which is to qualify as a chemist and druggist.

THE MAJOR EXAMINATION

Now as to the Major or Pharmaceutical Chemist examination. If the relative standard of that examination as compared with the Minor is to be maintained, obviously the syllabus requires revision, and an end should be put to the absurd position that whilst a curriculum is required for the lower examination, none is required for the higher. Presumably everyone would agree that a curriculum for the Major is necessary, if so a change in by-laws is necessary, for as the by-laws stand they do not provide for such a curriculum.

The next point for decision is what should be the syllabus and what curriculum should be imposed. A very great deal of thought has been given not only by special subcommittees of the Council, but by the largest of its committees, the Education Committee, which consists of the majority of the Council, to this subject. It was obviously right that both examinations should be dealt with by any change of by-laws at one and the same time, and it was therefore necessary to defer putting the machinery for alteration of by-laws into force until the questions affecting the Major were settled. Whilst the matter of the Major was under consideration, a new factor arose in the shape of a proposal that the London University should establish a degree in pharmacy, and in doing so should co-operate with the Society as to enable them to agree to accept it *pro tanto* as a registrable qualification.

The establishment of that degree has been welcomed by the Council and every assistance given to the University authorities in connection therewith. It would have been foolish in the extreme to have proceeded with the modifications affecting the pharmaceutical chemist's future training and qualification without regard to the proposals relating to the degree. The Council decided that as a pharmaceutical qualification, their own honours qualification should not be surpassed by any conferred by any other authority, and it was impossible to settle the syllabus and course of training for the new Major until those for the degree had been decided upon. Representatives of the Council assisted in framing the University syllabus, indeed, Professor Greenish (the Dean) acted as secretary to the University Committee which framed it. Unfortunately, there was a hitch in the proceedings owing to a difference of opinion as to which Faculty the degree should come under, and the decision finally to establish the degree under the Faculty of Medicine was not taken until October of last year.

"NO TIME HAS BEEN LOST"

From that date no time has been lost in putting into final shape the draft by-laws. These provided that the syllabus for the Major should be identical with that of the London degree in pharmacy. Having so decided, it was obvious that subsequent to passing the Intermediate a two years' course was necessary. It was obviously a convenience to everyone concerned that in schools at which the higher standard in the subjects was taken, the course of lectures and practical work given should be identical in the case of both the degree and Major students. This the by-laws propose to make possible. When a student has passed his Intermediate or Preliminary Scientific, he would choose if he would undergo a one or two years' course for his Qualifying examination. It is proposed that the time required to be spent between Intermediate and the Major and Degree shall be twice that required of those taking the lower qualification.

A candidate who has undergone this curriculum and sits for his Degree or Major, but who fails to pass, will be permitted at that examination, if he reaches a standard to be fixed by the Council, to be registered as a chemist and druggist, provided he has put in the 4,000 hours' training—and if it is the Degree examination that he has sat for, provided he takes forensic pharmacy. It will thus be seen that at the end of the two years the candidate should be able to secure his Degree or Major qualification, or failing that, ought most certainly to make certain of reaching such a standard as will enable him to be registered as a chemist and druggist. I hope I have shown that a change of by-law is urgently required, and that the changes made in the proposed draft which you are asked to confirm to-day are reasonable.

As to criticisms—first there is that the members through their branches had not had sufficient time for a discussion. The Council would have been very glad to have taken the opportunity if it had been available of making the draft by-laws a subject for discussion at the last meeting of delegates at the Bath Conference, but the delay incurred in the negotiations over the Degree made that impossible. They were produced at the earliest possible moment.

Now comes the question—"Need they be passed now?" The answer to that is, that the necessity for making the arrangements for the next session make it essential that no delay should take place. Both the by-laws and the regulations under them will have to be confirmed by the Privy Council, and the regulations cannot be officially passed or submitted until the by-laws have been confirmed. At the very best, with the by-laws passed to-day, it will be difficult to get the matters finally settled so as to give reasonable notice to candidates and those responsible for training.

As to the merits of the by-laws themselves, some criticism has been passed upon them under misapprehension. It should be clear that although matriculation will be necessary for those who wish to take the Degree, it will not be essential for those who take the pharmaceutical chemist's examination.

"AS LATE AS JULY 1928"

Then as to those who are to-day chemists and druggists, the changed by-laws give them an opportunity to take the Major until as late as July 1928, exactly on the present lines, and it cannot be said, therefore, that the interests of existing chemists and druggists, or, indeed, those who will become chemists and druggists before November 1926 are not safeguarded. After that date everyone will be required to pass the examination based upon the new syllabus. Concessions, however, will be made even after that date to those who are or become chemists and druggists. First of all they will not be required to pass a further examination in dispensing or forensic pharmacy, and they will be excused in point of time more than one-third of the period to be spent in the curriculum for the Major examination.

The Council have prepared draft regulations. These draft regulations contain general principles which are approved by the Council, but before finally making those regulations or deciding on important though detailed considerations connected with them, they will be circulated this week to all the branches with a request that a meeting of the branch should be called to consider them, and in March a meeting of accredited delegates from the branches will be called and a full opportunity given for discussing these regulations. It will be in the light of such discussions that the Council will finally proceed to make the regulations.

The regulations will propose that the total of 1,440 hours will be required between the stage of the Preliminary Scientific and the Major; candidates who are chemists and druggists will only need spend about 1,000 hours.

Taking the proposals as a whole, in the light of the present-day general standard of education, the Council maintain that the Society will be doing less than its duty if it is satisfied with a lower standard of qualification and training than the new by-laws, and the regulations to be made thereunder, will impose upon candidates either for the qualification of chemist and druggist or that of pharmaceutical chemist, but that they will satisfy in detail every member of the Society is, of course, too much to hope for. They have, however, received ample consideration, and the unanimous support of the Council. Every phase and section of pharmacy is represented on that body, and I hope that this meeting will approve the decision they have taken and will confirm these by-laws. As a matter of procedure, no amendment can be moved to-day. I will ask the secretary to read a letter that is being sent to the branches of the Society.

Discussion

Mr. Tims (Cobham) said that at the famous meeting with regard to the other by-laws there had been an adjournment.

The PRESIDENT: No, it was broken up. (Laughter.)

The SECRETARY then read the letter to be sent to the secretary of each branch. The letter stated that there were important details which await final decision. In view of the urgency for arrangements being made, it was necessary that the regulations should be framed and submitted to the Privy Council for consideration and confirmation in time for them to become operative for the purpose of the coming school session. The Council, therefore, intimated to the branches that they would be glad if the branches would arrange for an early meeting at which the regulations could be discussed. The branches were also asked to appoint delegates to a joint conference which would be held at the Society's House on March 18 for the purpose of fully discussing the regulations. In the light of the proceedings of the delegate meeting, the Council would be in a position finally to frame the regulations. The draft regulations would be published in full next week, and it was suggested that in any notices sent to the members inviting them to the meeting, their attention should be drawn to this fact.

Mr. JENKIN (London) said that he felt exceedingly rewarded at seeing so many of the members of the Society present to discuss these by-laws. That reward came as the result of having written a letter drawing the attention of the members of the Society to what was being done. He really felt that if he or somebody else had not taken that step, these by-laws would have been smuggled through without due consideration by the Society. (Applause.) They had heard the President's explanation, but the President's explanation was not his (Laughter.) The real explanation, which the President had not given them, was the fact that in exchange for dealing with future details and principles with which they might not agree, they were asked to vote these principles into being. If they voted that day for putting what is proposed under the by-laws, they might as well go home and leave the Council to look after the regulations. Last week he received an empty envelope with a three-half-penny stamp on it. After a time he found out from other members of the Society that the envelope should have contained a letter from the London members of the Council. (Laughter.) That was one of the little ironies of life that his envelope arrived empty. He had written a letter previously to the "Journal," and he had come to the conclusion that the letter sent out to the members was something largely in the nature of an S.O.S. (Laughter.) When he began to read through it he tried to see what it was all about, and he came across one of those blessed words indicating that in the future, if they accepted these by-laws, their school, their examinations, and their qualifications would no longer be under the control of their Council, but under the control of an outside body. (Applause.) Further, this outside body was to offer something in exchange for their qualification, whilst the qualification of the Society was not to be exchangeable for theirs. He never imagined it would be. He was perfectly in agreement with the Council in their desire to raise the standard of education of those coming into the craft in future. What he was deadily opposed to was the method which the Council proposed. (Applause.) If the Council came to an agreement with one university, there was no earthly reason why they should not come to an agreement with a dozen or twenty universities. (Applause.) There was no possible argument left to them as pharmaceutical chemists. He was not one himself. (Laughter.) At the present time the Society stood alone in the matter of qualifications, but if they accepted any exchange of other qualifications for their qualification they would no longer stand alone in this matter. They would have no argument left to prevent these people coming in and qualifying without the consent of the Society at all. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") He asked if it was of no importance that the interests of those already in the trade, the interests of those who had undergone their training and got their certificate, should be safeguarded? These other matters could wait for twelve months so that the interests of the present members could be kept safe. Two or three meetings which he had attended had been

attended by members of the Council and one by the secretary of the Society, and these meetings had been unanimously against these new by-laws. (Applause.) He saw in the newspapers the reports of the meetings held in the country, and he had not yet seen one in favour of the by-laws. (Applause.) He thought it would be a good thing if the Council would pause to think before they acted. The President had used the word again that afternoon that he had used in January and that he had used in Leeds. It was a word that he had used frequently in describing those who were opposed to these by-laws. That word was "misapprehension." He asked the President, if there had been misapprehension, whose fault was it? It was the right of the members of the Society who had to confirm these by-laws that they should have a full explanation of them, and it was also due to the branches that they should receive some recognition as to their right to consider such things. It appeared to him that the Council really forgot all about the branches, and that the Council also forgot all about the meeting that afternoon. The by-laws were introduced in December when none of the branches could meet, and it was only when the Council saw several letters in the "Journal" that they thought it was necessary to give some form of explanation. To get any explanation from the Council was almost as bad as drawing a bad tooth. They had drawn explanations from the Council. First they had one explanation, that was slightly amplified, and this afternoon they had it slightly further amplified. To ask the meeting to consider an explanation which they had not heard before was simply absurd. (Applause.) He had merely touched upon, but had not fully dealt with, the injustices that would be done if these by-laws were given effect to. If they passed these by-laws, the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" in this country would be as dead as the Dodo. He believed that the majority of the members of the Society considered it the right and proper thing that they should make one examination of their qualifying examinations. They should not have two qualifying examinations at all. He heard the words *ultra vires* used on the platform as he made this suggestion, but he took no notice of such words. If it was *ultra vires* to change the examination system in the future, it was *ultra vires* to do it in the past, and that had been done with regard to the rules under the Act of 1852. He had come with an amendment, but in view of the ruling of the President he could only discuss and put forward his views as to whether they should pass these by-laws that afternoon. Any tentative views that he might put forward with regard to the way in which they should carry out any new by-laws which might be necessary were only his private personal opinions. He did not for a moment suggest that they were the best that could be put forward; they were merely *points d'appui* on which to raise a discussion. He seriously suggested that these new by-laws were not in the interest of the pharmacists as a whole. He was not merely referring to existing pharmacists, but to pharmacists of the future, and he asked that these by-laws should not be passed until such time as they were amended and until regulations which might, or might not, modify them were published. (Applause.)

Mr. J. COFMAN-NICORESTI (London) said that at a dinner given quite recently by the Leeds Branch of the Society, the President stated that the Lilliputians who merely scattered the pebbles of criticism would bolt like rabbits into their holes when he made his appearance. (Laughter.) He hoped the President had counted how many of the rabbits had bolted since he made his appearance that afternoon. (Laughter.) He hoped the President would have the courage to remain until the end of the meeting. The speaker complained that the Council had entirely ignored the views of the members of the Society, although a good deal of their money had been spent on an organisation which had been established for the sole purpose of enabling the Council to get in touch with the members, to consult them, and obtain their views as occasion arose. Why were not these by-laws submitted to the delegates of the last British Pharmaceutical Conference for consideration, and why were

they not sent to the branches nine months ago? The excuse they had had from the President as to the cause of the delay was a terminological inexactitude. (Laughter and applause.) "If there is any one of you," said the speaker, "who believes for a single moment that the Council will give any consideration to the members' opinions after these by-laws are passed, let him wake up." (Applause.) Now was the time for the members to prove that they were the masters of the Society.

Mr. JOHN INGHAM (London) said that, like a good many others, he had come to the meeting prejudiced in favour of turning down these by-laws, not because of any inherent objection to them, but because they appeared to him to be ambiguous. They did not know where they led, and they were not prepared to give the Council a blank cheque to make their regulations. In Section 21 the Council had deliberately ignored the members in not submitting these regulations to them. He heartily congratulated the Council upon deleting all those additional by-laws which had been known in the trade as "the unjust by-laws." (Applause.) What was the real object of the new by-laws? Could not these objects be secured by the present regulations? They had been reminded many times that the Qualifying examination had been made much more stringent under the present by-laws. At present a chemist and druggist had to pass in pharmaceutical chemistry. Could such a person on the strength of this advertise on his fascia that he is "Jones, Qualified Chemist and Druggist in Pharmaceutical Chemistry"? The public would not see much difference between that phrase and the phrase "pharmaceutical chemist." It would be synonymous with what they had at present. The members would like to know whether a man who took out a degree as a Bachelor or Doctor of Pharmacy would be entitled to carry on business as a chemist without having gone through an apprenticeship or taken the Qualifying examination. Had the Council any guarantee from the London University that if a man took out a degree in pharmacy that it would not override the statutory rights of the chemist? If they had not such a guarantee they would have two bodies regulating the business. Such a state of affairs would be undesirable, and they would have men put under the control and subservient to men of lower qualifications than they themselves possessed, and to this they would naturally object. (Applause.)

Mr. LIONEL COOPER (London) said he wanted to know what would be the position of the present chemists and druggists under these new regulations. He had not heard it explained fully what the position would be, and he wanted the President to tell them the true position. (Applause.)

Mr. ESPLEY (Blackpool) explained that as a pharmacist with six shops, and with four sons growing up, he had an interest in the question before the meeting. He had no idea what the by-laws meant. We seemed to be getting away from the object with which we carried on business—to get a living. (Applause.) What good were the by-laws going to do? He himself had eight apprentices: could he put them forward at the end of their apprenticeship to this—a load that their parents could not face? If the meeting did not pass the by-laws, would the Society's position be jeopardised? He (the speaker) had rung up the President of the Blackburn Branch of the Society and the President of the Accrington Branch, and neither of them knew anything about the special general meeting. (Loud laughter.) One inquired whether Army pharmacists were to be discussed. (Laughter.) What was to become of apprenticeship? A man in a chemist's shop who had not served a statutory apprenticeship was not worth his salt. (Applause.)

Mr. ALFRED HIGGS (Kingston-on-Thames) said that as the position he took up had been dealt with by previous speakers he did not intend to take up the time of the meeting at any great length. His reason for opposition was that the by-laws were not submitted to the branches for discussion. The President stated that he quite agreed with that objection, but he said there was no time to discuss them. That, at any rate, showed that the by-laws should not be passed that afternoon. (Hear, hear.) They should not be passed until there had been ample time to

discuss them. Whatever the President or the Secretary had said as to sending copies of the regulations to the branches, they could not pass regulations without such a meeting as they had that afternoon. (Applause.) Would any of them, as business men, sign a lease until they knew the conditions? (Cries of "No"!) Therefore he asked them, before they assented to these by-laws and confirmed them, to have a full knowledge of the conditions. He considered that it would be an injustice to enforce a longer curriculum on those in the trade at the present time, and that the matter should be seriously considered before these by-laws were passed. (Applause.) He was sorry to see that the Council had not instituted any disciplinary rules in the case of men who held penny sales and stock-taking sales. "Until we get rid of that sort of man what is the use of raising the standard of the profession?" asked Mr. Higgs. "What's the use of talking about being dignified?" continued Mr. Higgs. "Is that sort of thing dignified? (Cries of "No!") Let us clean our ranks of those people who degrade it." (Applause.) Mr. Higgs also took strong objection to the rule that the examiners should continue to act as such after they had reached the age of sixty-five; they knew that as a man grew old he got crabbed.

Mr. F. E. BULLEN (London) said that less than two years ago a straight question had been put to Mr. Neathercoat, then President of the Society, as to whether registration would be in the hands of the Society. The answer was "Yes"; now it seemed to be "No." It would be impossible, unless before 1928, to become a pharmaceutical chemist except on new terms. Unless he got satisfactory answers at the meeting, he proposed to post a letter to the Clerk of the Privy Council on leaving the building. (Laughter and applause.) The State said that he was not fit to be a dispenser after the age of sixty, but the Pharmaceutical Society would make him an examiner. (Laughter.)

Miss GILLIAT (London), quoting remarks of the chairman at meeting on January 11, said that if the Society passed these by-laws they would only be providing themselves in the future with an influx into the trade, not from below as happened in 1919, not from the ranks of those who were qualified in the Apothecaries' Society, but an influx of failures in other businesses, such as teachers or some other branch of science. (Laughter.) It was an insult to the intelligence of the members, it was adding insult to injury to ask them to give the Council the power to make regulations in this way. It was treating the members as children, which was not proper in a society that should be a democratic society. If these by-laws were passed it would mean that children at school, or their parents, would have to decide whether they would be chemists and druggists in the future. The President said that regulations were not urgent. Why were the by-laws so urgent then? (Applause.)

Mr. HEARLE (London) remarked that the Society had previously been accused of a "hush, hush" policy, but now it was one of "rush, rush." (Laughter.) He doubted the sincerity of the Council. At its December meeting it might, by the President explaining matters in detail, have given the branches an opportunity of discussing the question between then and now. Once the members passed the by-laws, they would have no right with regard to them.

Mr. MALLINSON (London) said that although he was secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, he was not speaking in that capacity at that meeting. He was speaking as a life-long member of the Society, and as a man who knew the business as well as most people knew it. The discussion at that meeting had taken a wrong turn. It had developed on the lines of the method of the presentation of the by-laws rather than upon the by-laws themselves. As secretary of the supposed rival body it was hardly necessary for him to say much as to the method of presenting these by-laws. The mode of presentation of these by-laws might have been a little unfortunate, but the members had placed the Council in the position they occupied. The Council consisted of responsible men, and they should trust them, but not in the sense of trusting them blindly. They

should trust them as men who desired to do the best for pharmacy, and they should look at the problem from the common-sense point of view. The man at present in business was not jeopardised; on the contrary, it seemed to him the whole effect of the by-laws would be the raising of the standard of pharmacy. To-day he said advisedly, largely due to the educational efforts put forward for raising the standard, they stood much higher as retail chemists than they did forty years ago. A degree in pharmacy was no new thing. It existed before the London University started at all. They could not ignore such bodies as University boards. Such a degree was not going to do pharmacy any harm if the higher educational authorities interested themselves with the calling. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. WHATMOUGH (London) said that Mr. Mallinson said the London University degree could do no harm. He (Mr. Whatmough) said it could do no good. (Applause.) He was a member of London University, he was a pharmaceutical chemist, and belonged to the Institute of Chemistry; he advised the members of the Society, as long as they had their own title, to stick to it. (Applause.)

Mr. TAYLOR (Bristol) remarked that his branch had discussed the by-laws from its own point of view. He desired information on two points: could they be sure that no graduate of London University would be admitted to the Register without undergoing a statutory course of training, and would a man who wanted to go on to the Major examination be able to do so? He would like to add a rider to the motion for the adoption of the by-laws, expressing regret that ample opportunity had not been given to the branches to discuss the by-laws, and welcoming the promised opportunity to discuss the regulations.

The PRESIDENT said he had no objection to this rider if the meeting desired it to be added to the resolution. (Cries of "No, no.")

The PRESIDENT: I am in the chair.

A Voice: For what purpose?

Mr. TMS (Cobham) advocated that there should be a preliminary scientific examination and a qualifying final examination, and if members wished to go further with their studies, let them do so; they could take up theology if they chose. (Laughter.) After passing the preliminary examination and the final, the student ought to be entitled to be placed on the Register.

Mr. C. A. NOBLE (London) expressed his agreement with what Mr. Mallinson had said. What affected chemists in business affected the majority of those on the platform. The Council was unanimous. He desired to second the rider of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. E. A. ATKINS (London) congratulated pharmacy that London University had made this offer, and the Council for the way in which they were tackling the situation. Very few present understood the by-laws thoroughly—he doubted whether, including members of the Council, there were more than a dozen. (Laughter.) There had been no great rush of members of the Council to give explanations at branch meetings; he had heard of one or two cases in which councillors said they would rather not. (Laughter.) The Society could do no harm by waiting a year. He hoped to see every member of the Society a pharmaceutical chemist; but what opportunity was there under the proposed scheme, and what for a degree?

Miss ANDREWS (London) asked three questions—What form of apprenticeship would there be for a degree? Why could not chemists and druggists go straight on to the higher qualification? How did the Society intend to keep registration in its own hands?

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid my throat is giving out. I will ask the secretary to answer the questions.

The SECRETARY (Sir William Glyn-Jones), replying to the questions and criticisms of the members, said that any university could establish a degree subject to its general rules in any subject. But no university could establish a degree which could compel the Pharmaceutical Society to recognise it as a superior qualification. (Applause.) This did not depend upon by-laws. It depended upon an Act of Parliament

which prevented anybody coming upon the Register for pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists unless he received the certificate of qualification from the Society's examiners. No university or society could alter this without changing the law. That was the best safeguard any member of the Society would possibly get. The control of the Register was in the hands of the Society, and could not be taken out of it without changing the law as made under that Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was open to the Council to make conditions with any university, and they were in the same position as the General Medical Council with regard to degrees. Sir William reminded the meeting that the examiners in the university degree examination would be examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Applause.) It was also stipulated that forensic pharmacy would not be a subject for a degree, and when a person had taken a degree he could not be registered until he had passed in the subject of forensic pharmacy, and he must put in the period of training in pharmacy that the Pharmaceutical Society imposed. (Applause.) Sir William contradicted the statement that a decision would have to be made by a boy at school or his parents as to whether he would become a chemist. That decision would not have to be made until the boy or girl had reached the stage of the preliminary scientific examination. Sir William also contradicted a statement made by Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti as to what he had said at the South-Western Branch meeting. What he did say was that sending the resolution to the branches for discussion was a better way of dealing with the matter than by having it dealt with at a mob meeting. The draft regulations would be sent to the branches with an invitation to the branches to send delegates to a meeting to discuss them. The regulations would not be finally made until after that delegate meeting. What better safeguard of the rights of the members could they have? (Applause.)

The President (after a final question from a member as to the difference between the new by-laws and the old had been answered by the secretary) put the resolution, and many hands were held up, both for and against it. He would have been prepared to declare it carried, he said, but was willing to take a vote by ballot, if desired.

Mr. COFMAN-NICORESTI moved that a ballot be taken. Six scrutineers were appointed, and the members present were directed to vote in two adjoining rooms. The votes were expeditiously counted, and the President, returning to the examination-hall, declared the voting to be as follows:—For the motion, 148; against, 118.

Branch Meetings

Blackburn.—The annual meeting of the North-East Lancashire Branch was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Blackburn, on January 29. Mr. S. H. Sidebottom (Accrington) was in the chair. Mr. Sidebottom, in his presidential address, emphasised the importance of efficiency in the training of the young pharmacist. The chemist could render useful service in this direction by exercising care in the choice of their pupil-apprentices, selecting those who had obtained their school-leaving certificates or who had passed the College of Preceptors examinations. A further branch of their educational work was provided by addresses and lectures, similar to the one they had recently. He hoped the branch would give loyal support to further efforts of this kind. The chairman went on to review the characteristics of the Pharmaceutical Conference held at Bath, and he congratulated Mr. J. Walton, an apprentice with Mr. W. H. Lightbown, of Blackburn, who had gained the "Gifford" prize at the Blackburn Technical College. There was an increase of students attending the pharmacy classes at the Blackburn College, and three of their number passed the Part I examination last July. Mr. Fred Law (secretary) read details of the balance sheet. He said the year had been rather an expensive one, and the favourable balance at the bank had been reduced to £4 11s. 11d. The balance sheet was adopted, and Mr. R. Lord Gifford, J.P., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sidebottom. Mr. J. Isherwood

afterwards moved the re-election of Mr. Sidebottom, and this resolution was carried. Mr. W. H. Lightbown was appointed *Vice-Chairman*; Councillor W. H. Grimshaw, *Treasurer*; Mr. Fred Law, *Secretary*. The following were appointed to the *Committee*: Mr. Fred Walker (Darwen), Mr. E. A. Eccles (Oswaldtwistle), Councillor J. S. Snell (Accrington), Mr. A. Edmundson (Rishton), Mr. W. Holt (Blackburn), Mr. T. Gifford (Blackburn), Mr. W. Pomfret (Blackburn), and Miss Elsie Yates (Blackburn). A recommendation was adopted that each member should be asked to contribute 2s. 6d. towards expenses of the branch. It was reported that the branch had raised £8 towards the Benevolent Fund, in addition to individual subscriptions.

Cheltenham.—At the annual meeting of the Cheltenham Branch, held on January 29, the following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. Harold Miller; *Treasurer*, Mr. O. A. Fortey; *Secretary*, Mr. Percy James; *Auditor*, Mr. Frank Palmer; *Committee*, Miss H. V. Gibos, Messrs. H. B. Clarke, J. Bissett, A. T. Willis, C. H. James, R. A. Cheshire. The chairman appealed for 100 per cent. membership to the Pharmaceutical Society, thus enabling the branch to show its loyalty and appreciation of the efforts made on behalf of its members.

Chesterfield.—The Chesterfield and Mansfield Branch held the annual meeting on January 28, when the following officers for 1925 were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. G. W. Briggs (Sutton-in-Ashfield); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. Hous-ton (Whittington); *Treasurer*, Mr. B. Adams; *Secretary*, Mr. W. O. Pegg, with a committee of members from both the Chesterfield and Mansfield areas. Before the business of the meeting, a vote of sympathy was passed with the family of the late Mr. A. W. Greaves (Chesterfield), who had died that morning (see also p. 191).

Halifax.—An effort is being made to revive interest in the Halifax Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the first meeting held for eighteen months took place on January 28, when officers were elected as follow:—*Chairman*, Mr. R. V. Sutcliffe; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. R. Fielding; *Secretary*, Mr. W. R. Roberts; *Committee* (in addition to the officers), Messrs. Crook and Sykes.

Leeds.—At a meeting of the Leeds Branch held recently at Powelny's Restaurant, Leeds, Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., F.C.S., gave a lantern lecture on *The Structure of the Atom*. Mr. A. R. Briggs, of Horbury, President of the branch, presided at a gathering of over seventy members and students. Among those present were Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. A. R. Melhuish. The lecturer dealt with the action of alpha particles on gases, and showed how it was possible to ascertain the charges on the nuclei of elements. He dealt with isotopes, explaining how it was that the atomic weight of chlorine was a fractional number. He pointed out the importance of the atomic number and how this might be ascertained by means of α -ray spectra. Mr. Browne gave an explanation of the effect of the positions of the electrons in the atom especially bearing on the valencies of elements. He pointed out to the students that they should not be afraid of mathematical formulas, but should regard always the fact behind the formula. The lecturer said he feared that long formulas deterred some students from commencing this study of the atom, which was acquiring very great importance. He did not consider that a table of the periodic elements was complete unless the element had attached also the atomic number. Amongst other helpful observations, Mr. Browne pointed out that the present knowledge of the constitution of the atom was founded on at least a thousand facts, and he warned his hearers against the belief that the electronic theory was mere theory, without substantiation by facts. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Browne, on the motion of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, seconded by Mr. A. R. Melhuish.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch was held on January 30 at the Milton Hall, Mr. Wm. Kirkby, M.Sc., in the chair. The chairman explained that the meeting had been urgently called to discuss the proposed new by-laws. Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., introduced the discussion, and said there was no feeling of hostility, but he thought the branches should

have had an opportunity of discussing the proposed by-laws *seriatim*. There were many debatable points, which he thought would seriously affect the future of pharmacy. Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, who followed Mr. Bates, said he was in agreement with a great deal of Mr. Bates's statement. The Society had been passing regulations for years, not quite in accordance with the existing by-laws, which it was now proposed to alter. It was worth while upsetting the present position in pharmacy. Regarding the proposed degree in pharmacy, the Pharmaceutical Society thought the time was opportune to introduce this, as it would undoubtedly be a great advantage to pharmacy, and he certainly was in agreement with the proposed alterations. He said regarding the Major examination that the percentage of passes in that examination by the entrants was deplorable. In one case, out of thirty-eight candidates, not one passed, and in another case not one out of seventy-eight passed. It was high time this state of affairs was altered, and he thought that by the introduction of the proposed Preliminary Scientific examination this would be the means of a much better standard being attained. Regarding the degree to be granted by the London University, the same facilities would no doubt be given later to such as the Manchester and other University centres. He would certainly fight for the same treatment for the provinces as was given to London. He believed that this was an honest attempt to make the Major qualification of some practical value. He believed in the future there would be an immense field for the better-trained pharmaceutical chemist. The proposed increase in fees, in his opinion, was perfectly legitimate, and would compensate the Society for all the work and the protection they gave to the scores of qualified chemists throughout the country who did not contribute to the Society. Why should the members of the Society be saddled with the cost of protecting those who at present were not contributing to the cost? He agreed that it was unfair that these vital questions which he had outlined should be decided by a few in London, without being first referred to pharmacists throughout the country. In the discussion which followed the following points were objected to: That the proposed degree should be confined to a thirty-mile radius of London University; that the Minor man could not go forward to study for the Major qualification; that the 1s. fee now imposed when a candidate who was taken ill during the examination was to be increased to three guineas. Compulsory membership of the Society was suggested. One member complained concerning some of the posts advertised in the Pharmaceutical Press, and he said he was sure that the Medical Press would not publish such advertisements, as he held the remuneration offered for a qualified man's service was not commensurate with the qualification he held, and which was required by these institutions and hospitals who advertised for these chemists. Mr. Simmons replied to the questions put, and said most of the points brought forward would receive due consideration and his support. Regarding the increased fine or fee for sickness during the examination, due consideration would be given to any proper excuse or reason for absence from any examination and a nominal fee imposed. The £3 5s. was intended to be more stringent for those who merited it. The following resolutions were then carried: "That this meeting is prepared to support the Council of the Society in the passing of the by-laws, providing an undertaking is given that every facility shall be given to the branches for thoroughly discussing the proposed regulations, so that there may be opportunity for amending them if such is desirable." Passed by a large majority. (2) "That the titles 'Pharmaceutical Chemist' and 'Pharmacist' shall be the titles of those passing the Qualifying examination and becoming registered as persons entitled to keep open shop for the retailing of poisons."

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A meeting of the students' section of the Newcastle and Northumberland Branch was held on January 27, when Mr. L. Orange, M.Sc., head of the chemistry department at Rutherford College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave a lantern-lecture on *Coal Distillation*.

Oldham.—A meeting of the Oldham Branch was held at the Café Monico, on January 27, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lees, to discuss *Pharmaceutical Service in the Army*. There was a fair attendance. Mr. Lees introduced the subject, and referred to the speech on the subject by Mr. E. Saville Peck, at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bath, in July. Mr. Quinn, who opened the discussion, said on one occasion he was under treatment for colic pains. The medical officer prescribed 10 minims of chlorodyne and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. castor oil, and the dispenser of the battalion, who knew nothing of medicine, was for compelling him to take 10 c.c. of chlorodyne. On objecting there was a disturbance, during which he took care to knock the measure over. Men sick with influenza were given by the Army dispenser over 10 grains of quinine. Mr. Garside said he served in the Army, but would not join the R.A.M.C., owing to the disgraceful manner in which pharmacists were treated; he held that the only solution was to grant to pharmacists commissioned rank as second lieutenant, for which a Pharmaceutical Cadet Corps should be formed. Messrs. Gorbett, Richardson and Collins also described their experiences, after which it was resolved: "That in the interests of all arms in H.M. forces it is necessary and urgent that a Pharmaceutical Service Corps shall be formed to secure economy and efficiency in the distribution and dispensing of medicines, and that the view shall be duly pressed upon the War Office to secure that the soldier shall have at least equal treatment in medicine and dispensing as is provided for a civilian."

St. Boswells.—The Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a meeting in the Railway Hotel, St. Boswells, on January 28. Mr. Thomas Wilson, Ph.C. (chairman), who presided, introduced Mr. W. G. McNab (vice-chairman), who is also vice-chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch, calling upon him to speak on *Recent Pharmacy Legislation*. Mr. McNab said he proposed to run rapidly over certain matters that had recently demanded close attention. They had a Parliamentary Committee connected with the Executive of the North British Branch which was always keenly on the alert and ready to convey information and assist the Council in safeguarding pharmaceutical interests. He mentioned the so-called Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill. His hearers might regard such a proposal as fantastic, but they must take no risks, and see to it that the ordinary man was not deceived by plausible schemes. The Therapeutic Substances Bill had been dropped, but it would probably come up again. They protested against allowing a medical practitioner, without licence, to prepare any of the potent substances mentioned in the Bill, either for his own use or for other medical practitioners, unless qualified chemists were put on the same platform as medical practitioners. They also felt that more effective safeguards against ill-considered regulations being issued was desirable. He referred also to the Order in Council as to labelling poisons, which comes into force in January 1926, and gave several examples of how onerous it would be in operation. Mr. McNab adversely criticised the Proprietary Medicines Bill, and, with regard to the Dangerous Drugs Acts, said there was need for the issuing of the official forms mentioned in the original Act to protect the chemist. In conclusion, he said that conditions might be irksome here, but, on the Continent, regulations had a strangle-hold. After Mr. Rutherford Hill had answered questions, the following motion was moved by Mr. Henry, Galashiels, seconded by Mr. Marshall, Grangemouth, and passed unanimously:—

That in view of the far-reaching consequences brought about by a withdrawal of authorisation to possess dangerous drugs, this meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is unanimously of opinion that a conviction for a merely technical offence under the Dangerous Drugs Acts should not be followed by the withdrawal of authorisation, but that this extreme step should only be resorted to when deliberate and criminal contravention of the Acts has been clearly proven. That the Secretary of the Branch be instructed to send this resolution to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the request that it be laid before the Council for their consideration.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 29. Mr. J. P. Norwood presided. Mr. Frank Browne, Ph.C., F.I.C., gave his interesting address on *The Structure of the Atom*. The diagrams and the lecture were keenly followed, and the audience were very interested in several samples of radium which were exhibited and explained by the lecturer. On the motion of Mr. Antcliffe, seconded by Mr. Percy Carr, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Browne. The secretary brought to the notice of the students present the syllabus of the Fairchild's scholarship and prizes, just issued by Mr. Herbert Skinner, London.

An Impression of the By-Laws Meeting

By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society

THE packed state of the examination-hall at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., was the first hint of interest in the proposed by-laws. The first impression gained was the explanatory and conciliatory tone of the speech by the President from the chair. There is little doubt that this change of attitude on the part of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society saved its face by blunting the edge of the keenest opposition, which was concerned with the effect the by-laws might have as regards the Register of Chemists and Druggists, i.e., whether bachelors of pharmacy could be admitted automatically without apprenticeships and only subject to University control. Speaker after speaker "chivvied" the Council on its "hush-hush" and "rush-rush" methods, the opposition not relating to raising of the educational status of pharmacy but absence of any idea of what the regulations might be. Other principles objected to concerned the chemist and druggist examination not leading up to qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist, though the chemist and druggist is examined in "pharmaceutical chemistry"; also, at the outset, the student is supposed to be able to read his scientific horoscope and forecast his pharmaceutical future. Sir William Glyn-Jones, who knows little about the real difficulties of scientific curricula, eventually managed to suppress a pertinacious critic and questioner in Miss Gilliatt, who had suffered in her scientific career from this particular drawback of preliminary qualification. The speeches were well received on the whole, only Mr. Mallinson, who spoke unofficially, wearing out the patience of the listeners. The only personal references were those more pointed than pertinent which passed between Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti and Sir William Glyn-Jones. Sir William created an unfortunate impression by showing a marked anxiety to avoid open meetings in future. He openly suggested that such meetings did not represent pharmaceutical opinion. The voting showed, however, that it is dangerous to ignore the rank and file of pharmacy, who will have to pay the piper for the increased status of the Pharmaceutical Society. Every one seemed happy at the result—the Society's friends who had "won," and the opponents who had administered a shock to "officialdom."

A REPORT of the United States Consul in Hangkow draws attention to the increase in exports of wood oil to Hamburg. In the month of September, 1924, a total of 10,817,300 lb. was exported, of which 6,852,500 lb., representing a value of \$817,000, was exported to the United States, and the rest to Hamburg.

DURING the month of November 7,000 kilos of tragacanth was exported from Constantinople to Hamburg, New York, London, and Trieste. At the end of the month local stocks amounted to 7,000 packages. Prices were unchanged, except for "biondo," the price of which advanced from 105-110 to 110-115 piastres per oke.

THE Leicester Chamber of Trade, in its third annual report, refers with satisfaction to its efforts to secure further reduction of the charges for electric lighting, with the result that current for late shop-window lighting can be obtained at 3d. a unit, while a further reduction in the ordinary lighting rate has been made.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, February 5.

THERE is no material change in business conditions in Mincing Lane produce, although a few report more consumptive orders, but of no size, as buyers are reluctant to pay the prices asked. Undoubtedly the belief is prevalent that current prices of many items are too high to permit of more than hand-to-mouth buying. Market changes in drugs include an easier market for menthol, with slightly more inquiry. American peppermint oil continues a feature, owing to a further advance at the source. Tragacanth has advanced about £2 to £4 per ton, and reboiled dragon's blood has sold freely at auction rates. Dutch caraway seed is easier for prompt shipment, and slight declines are recorded in Morocco coriander and cumin seeds. Hydrastis is firm owing to further orders having been placed in the U.S. Buyers of cod-liver oil are watching developments of the new Lofoten fishing. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, the position remains much as last week, the dominant feature being the keen competition for business. Acetanilide shows a further slight decline. Potassium and ammonium bromide have also eased. Guaiacol carbonate has further declined. Phenacetin still favours buyers, and resorcin is inclined to weaken. Strychnine salts are lower. Among industrial chemicals there is little new to report, business being somewhat spasmodic, with the few changes favouring buyers. Arsenic is again easier; formaldehyde is flat, and cheaper prices are quoted in London for sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. Lead products are substantially lower, these including acetate of lead, litharge, red and white lead. Among fixed oils, most items have been dull and in buyers' favour; exceptions are linseed oil and turpentine, which are dearer. Coconut, palm and palm-kernel oils are more or less cheaper. Somewhat unexpectedly, at the close English and Belgian castor oil has advanced £1 per ton. Hankow wood oil has improved.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bergamot oil	Citronella oil (Jv.)	Acetanilide	Coconut oil
Calcium lactate	Wood oil (Hankow)	Acid oils	Coriander seed (Morocco)
Castor oil		Ammonium bromide	Guaiacol carb.
Copaiba		Arsenic	Lead acetate
Hydrastis (N.Y.)		Benzonaphthol	Litharge
Linseed oil		Caraway seed	Menthol
Peppermint oil (Amer.)	Steadier	Cocoa butter	Palm oil
Tragacanth		Cumin seed	Pitch
Turpentine		Fenugreek seed	Red lead
		Geranium oil (Bourb.)	Soda nitrate
	Chloral hydrate	Mercury	Soda nitrite
	Ground nut oil	Palm kernel oil	Strychnine
	Paraldehyde	Potash bromide	White lead
	White oils	Potash permang.	

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	January 28	February 4
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.89½—11.90	11.88½—11.88½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.12—20.15	20.10—20.12
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	91.85—91.95	92.55—92.65
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—18½d.	17½d.—18d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	900—915	900—915
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	284—286	289—292
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	114½—115	114½—115
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	19½d.—19½d.	19½d.—19½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.50—33.53	33.45—33.47
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.80½—4.80½	4.78½—4.79½
New York ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.79½—4.79½	4.78½—4.78½
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	31.31—31.33	31.28—31.31
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	88.45—88.50	88.30—88.40
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	24.84—24.86	24.80—24.81
Vienna ..	Kr. to £	24.02	340.000—342.000	338.000—341.000
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	24.90—25.10	24.90—25.00

Cablegram

NEW YORK, February 5.—Business is fair. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$12.00 per lb., a rise of \$1.00. Cartagena ipecacuanha is dearer at \$2.25, and hydrastis has advanced to \$3.65. Copaiba is higher at 47c., and short buchu leaves are dearer at 75c. Curaçao aloes is cheaper at 10c. Mercury has declined to \$82.00 per flask, and sodium benzoate to 61c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMONDS.—New crop Persian are arriving, and the market will be better supplied shortly; there are few forward offers, however, below 180s. per cwt. Jordan and Valencia are higher. Bari are offered at slightly easier rates, owing to the alteration in Italian exchange.

ALOES.—Curaçao offer at 85s. per cwt. for extra liver, 77s. 6d. for good liver, 62s. 6d. for coarse, and 50s. for capey.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current spot quotations: Hydrastis, 17s. per lb., and very firm on advancing prices in the U.S. owing to a fair number of export orders; wild cherry bark, thin, 9d. per lb.; sassafras bark of root, 1s. 6d.; euonymus bark of root, 3s. 10d.; damiana leaves, 1s. 9d.; lobelia herb, 1s. 9d.; grindelia robusta, 6½d. per lb.; witch-hazel bark, 6d. per lb.; black-haw bark, 1s. 9d.; serpentary root, 3s. 9d. per lb.

ANTIMONY.—There has been a fair demand and the tone is steady. English regulus is £75 per ton. Chinese held in stock is called £68 to £69, and c.i.f. terms for shipment and afloat range from £63 to £64. The nominal quotation for crude is about £40, and to arrive £38 c.i.f. is quoted.

ARECA is quoted at from 70s. to 75s. per cwt. on the spot as to quantity.

BALSAM TOLU.—Since the auction several sellers are asking 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. for genuine hard.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian offer at about 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot in cases.

CARAWAY SEED is easier, Dutch for prompt shipment offering at 39s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot value is 42s. 6d.

CASCARA SAGRADA continues quiet, new peel offering at 67s. 6d. to 70s., and 1922 at 145s. on the spot.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Owing to a large reduction in freight on bales as compared with cases, this is now imported in bales of half-piculs (65 lb. net), 50s. per cwt. being quoted for whole and 55s. in cases.

CHAMOMILES.—Fair white Belgian have been sold at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—Genuine *Taraktagenos Kurzii* is quoted at 3s., and *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* at 2s. 7d. per lb.

CLOVES have been quiet, fair Zanzibar offering at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. To arrive, October-December has been sold at 11½d. per lb. c.i.f., and January-March shipment 10½d. c.i.f. The landings for the week were 25 and the deliveries 759, leaving a stock of 13,294, against 33,123 in 1924 and 1,499 in 1923.

COCOA BUTTER is easier, prime English offering at 1s. 3½d. per lb. in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 31 that the stormy weather at the fishing districts continued last week also, and caused much damage on and loss of fishing outfits. The catch of cod thus being hindered, the market for cod-liver oil is firm with advancing prices. The official quotation on January 28 is 128s. per barrel c.i.f. London for non-freezing steam-refined quality, which price is still asked. The stock is now very small. Although the market still shows a rising tendency, buyers are holding off, preferring to wait developments of the new fishing. In London, agents quote new Lofoten medicinal oil at from 127s. to 130s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

COPAIBA.—For B.P. quality 2s. 6d. per lb. is wanted.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A very fair quantity of reboiled Singapore has been disposed of since the auction, up to £30 per cwt. having been paid. The "Rhaxenor" has brought eleven cases, the "Diomed" twenty-eight cases from Singapore and twelve cases from Penang.

ERGOT.—Fair sound Spanish is quiet, with spot sellers at 2s. 3d. per lb.

FUSEL OIL has been arriving more freely of late; sellers quote about 210s. per cwt.

GINGER.—A larger crop is reported in Jamaica, but this has been discounted by the recent drop in prices, which are 20s. to 30s. per cwt. lower than last season.

HENNA LEAVES.—Good green new crop Egyptian offer at 47s. per cwt. on the spot.

LIME JUICE.—Raw Dominican is quoted at 2s. 6d. and Jamaica at 2s. 9d. per gallon.

MACE has been inquired for, but there are few sellers, as stocks are reduced, and further supplies are not expected for three or four months.

MAGNESIUM.—Business has been fairly active, and current supplies are steadily absorbed. The Continental supply is not very important. English makers are quoting about 4s. to 4s. 3d. for small ingots, and powder ranges from 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. Continental is obtainable at fully 3d. per lb. below.

MENTHOL has been in slightly more inquiry, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 48s. to 48s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Sellers of January-March quote 41s. c.i.f., and August-October 40s. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Under a continued slow and indifferent demand, the market early this week weakened again, and business is understood to have been confined to small lots. The price dropped to about £13 5s. per bottle, although some sellers were asking up to about £13 10s. There was thus a notable decline on the week, while it was reported that the Spanish mines dropped their limit by another 10s. per bottle. The tendency is still downward, although offers of spot parcels are not unduly pressed. Second-hand Italian might be obtained at about £12 15s. to £12 10s. c.i.f. London.

PAPAIN.—Pure Ceylon is quoted at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

PEPPER has been steady, fair black Singapore offering at 5½d. per lb., the value of January-March and March-May shipments being 5¾d. c.i.f. London. Lampong for January-March shipment has been sold at 5½d. c.i.f. and buyers'. White Muntok is 9¾d. spot; sales to arrive include January-March at 9¾d. to 9½d., and March-May shipment at 10½d. to 9½d. c.i.f. London, f.a.q.

PIMENTO.—Spot business has been done at 4½d. to 4¾d., and at 32s. c.i.f. to arrive.

RUBBER is steady and unchanged at about last week's prices. Towards the end of last week there was a sudden rise in prices, and on Monday up to 1s. 5¾d. was paid for spot. The great question regarding the increased allowance for the quarter, February-April, was decided on Saturday, and the increase will only be 5 per cent. in view of the fact that the average price for the past quarter was a fraction lower than 1s. 6d. per lb. The market at present is extremely nervous, and fluctuates almost hourly. A further heavy reduction in stocks last week of 1,359 tons entirely failed to create any improvement. The London stock now stands at 27,085 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and February, 1s. 5½d., April-June, 1s. 5½d., July-September 1s. 5½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The seed market is exceedingly quiet, with prices as follows: ANISE is 67s. 6d. for Spanish and about 62s. for Russian on the spot; Levant is 57s. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan has sellers at 30s. 6d., but there is little demand; good bold Spanish is 34s. 6d. to 35s. CORIANDER SEED has been sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco. CUMIN SEED is offered at 70s. for Morocco and at 67s. 6d. for Malta on the spot. DILL SEED is 22s. per cwt. on the spot. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 18s. 6d.; Spanish, 17s. 6d. HEMP SEED.—Manchurian is 19s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco on the spot is 24s. 6d. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 37s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLAC has been quiet, the spot quotation of usual standard TN orange quality being from 290s. to 295s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 340s., superfine 390s., pure button 340s., A.C. cakey 280s., and G.A.L. 270s. Futures are lower with sales of March at 280s. to 277s. 6d., and May at 270s. to 272s. 6d.

STYRAX.—Natural liquid in drums is quoted at 1s. 8d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH is dearer on spot, the value of firsts being from £29 to £30 per cwt. (an advance of £2 to £4),

and seconds range from £25 upwards. The value of gum karaya or so-called Indian tragacanth is about 17s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES' remains very firm, with East African descriptions offering at £8 10s. to £8 15s., these including Benguela. Bleached Calcutta is £7 15s. to £8 5s., yellow Bombay £6 10s., Morocco £8 5s., and Jamaica £8 15s. per cwt.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is inactive from 75s. to 80s. per cwt. on the spot as to quantity. Carnauba is firm, fatty grey offering at 121s. spot, and at 122s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive; chalky is 115s. spot and 112s. c.i.f.; yellow is 190s. spot and 177s. 6d. c.i.f.

WITCH-HAZEL EXTRACT in 40-gallon casks is quoted at 9s. 9d. per gallon.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS is quiet and price changes are few. Large orders for bergamot at the source are held responsible for a rapid advance in value. American peppermint oil is again dearer. Java citronella has improved in value. Bourbon geranium is a shade easier.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. For shipment, 2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3¼d. is quoted for drums; 2s. 5½d. for leads.

BERGAMOT.—According to reports from the source, considerable activity prevails, and c.i.f. quotations are at present irregular and liable to variation. While 15s. 6d. is still current, it is said that 16s. 9d. per lb. for 37 to 39 l.a. has been paid, and higher prices have since been asked. The spot market is quiet, and some holders are quoting 15s. 6d., although probably 15s. would still buy.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE) is quiet and easier at from 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—White essential is offered at a fair range of prices as to quality. Spot sales of Japanese in drums have been made at 57s. 6d. Tins and cases (repacked) are quoted at 67s. 6d.

CASSIA on the spot is quiet at 8s. 3d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. Bids of 8s. have been refused.

CEDARWOOD.—American is quoted at cheaper rates for February shipment at from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb. c.i.f., in drums. On the spot, drums are quoted at 3s. 7½d., cases at 3s. 9d.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is unchanged on the spot at 4½d. per oz. Mysore leaf is quoted at 8s. 6d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged on the spot at 3s. per lb., or slightly less. For shipment 2s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted, which is easier. Java is dearer at from 5s. to 5s. 1½d. spot, and 4s. 7d. c.i.f. [Last week's spot quotation should read 4s. 9d., not 5s. 9d., as stated.]

CLOVE.—English distillers quote at the unchanged rate of 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CYPRESS OIL is obtainable on the spot at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon has again declined at the source, with c.i.f. offers at from 21s. to 21s. 6d. per lb. Ex France, 23s. c.i.f. is quoted. Spot is also cheaper, with offers at from 25s. 6d. to 26s. Algerian is quoted at from 29s. to 30s. on the spot. New crop oil is offered for March-April, April-May shipment at from 25s. to 26s., delivered.

LAVENDER.—Small spot sales have been made of French 38 to 40 per cent. oil at 30s. per lb., and up to 32s. has been quoted. According to reports from France, fair sales for export have been made recently, and the market remains very firm.

LEMON is at from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, and on the spot at from 3s. to 3s. 3d.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has again advanced, with no sellers below 7s. per lb. Hand-pressed is extremely scarce, one holder quoting 15s. for small quantities. Spot sales were made recently at 13s. 6d.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised on the spot is unchanged at from 17s. 6d. for Suzuki to 18s. per lb. for Kobayashi. Fair sales for shipment have been made this week. For January-March shipment 13s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted; March-May is 13s.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet on the spot is unchanged at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d. Californian is cheaper at 6s. 6d., landed terms.

PALMAROSA in original pots is unchanged at from 15s. to 16s. per lb., as to seller.

PEPPERMINT.—The c.i.f. price of American in tins is again dearer, 51s. to 53s. per lb. being quoted for branded oil. Business has been done up to 48s. 6d. on the spot, and further bids of this price have been refused in some directions, 50s. to 52s. being sellers' ideas of value on Wednesday. For H.G.H. 58s. 6d. has been paid.

PETITGRAIN.—The spot quotation is unchanged at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—American natural oil is unchanged at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is steady at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

Distillation of wormseed oil during 1924 season is estimated at 61,000 to 63,000 lb., compared with 37,000 lb. in 1923, according to a survey of the industry by several associations in Carroll County, Md. The increase is due principally to the larger acreage devoted to wormseed plantations, and not so much to the yield per acre. A number of new distillers have been listed.—"New York Drug and Chemical Markets."

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place in London from the countries named during the period January 21 to 27 inclusive:—Anise, 5 dm. (Ch.); bay, 5 os. (B.W.I.); bergamot, 22 cs. (It.); bois de rose, 3 dm. (Fr.); citronella, 7 dm. (Jv.), 1 dm. (Switzd.), 1 cs. (Porto Rico); clove, 2 dm. (Germ.); dill, 1 cs. (Holl.); eucalyptus, 20 cs. (Aust.); geranium, 2 dm. (Réunion); juniper berry, 3 cs. (Holl.); lavender, 6 pkgs. (Fr.); lemon, 15 cs. (It.); lemongrass, 12 dm. (Cey.); linaloe, (Mex.), 2 dm.; mandarin, 1 cs. (It.); mint, 155 cs. (Jp.); orange, 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$ cs., 30 cs. (It.), 10 cs. (U.S.); orris, 5 pkgs. (Fr.); palmarosa, 4 pots (Brit. Ind.); patchouli, 4 cs. (U.S.); pennyroyal, 1 dm. (Sp.); pine, 60 cs. 86, cks. (Russia); rosemary, 1 dm. (Sp.); sage, 1 dm. (Sp.); sandalwood, 8 cs. (Brit. Ind.); spike, 9 dm. (Sp.); wormseed, 2 cs. (U.S.).

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place during the period January 28 to February 10 inclusive:—Anise, 10 cs. (Ch.); bay, 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ cs. (B.W.I.); bergamot, 43 cs. (It.); birch, sweet, 4 cs. (U.S.); cananga, 1 dm. (Jv.); cassia, 10 cs. (Ch.); citronella, 6 dm. (Cey.); clove, 4 cs. (Germ.); eucalyptus, 100 cs., 41 dm. (Aust.); 20 cs. (Sp.); geranium, 5 dm. (Réunion); guaiacwood, 1 cs. (Germ.); jasmine, 3 pkgs. (Fr.); juniper berry, 4 cs. (Germ.); lavender, 2 pkgs. (Fr.); lemon, 67 cs., 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$ cs. (It.); mandarin, 3 cs. (It.); mint, 55 cs. (Jp.); orange, 6 cs. (It.); origanum, 4 cs. (Cyprus); peppermint, 8 cs. (U.S.); sandalwood, 42 cs. (W. Aust.); sassafras, 10 cs. (U.S.); wormseed, 1 dm. (Fr.); various, 1 cs. (Fr.).

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are current spot quotations (duty-paid):—

	per lb.		per lb.
Amyl salicylate ..	3/3 to 3/6	Ionone α ..	40/-
Aubepine ..	12/6 to 14/-	Ionone β ..	32/6
Benzyl acetate 99% ..	2/9 to 2/10	Iso-eugenol ..	16/-
" .. 93% ..	2/6	Linalol ..	22/6
" .. alcohol ..	2/9	Linalyl acetate ..	27/6
" .. benzoate ..	2/10	Methyl anthranilate ..	8/6
" .. butyrate ..	13/3	" .. salicylate ..	1/9 to 2/-
Bromistylol ..	9/-	Musk ambrette ..	35/-
Citral ..	9/6 to 10/-	" .. ketone ..	42/6
Citronellal ..	10/-	" .. xylol ..	10/6
Citronellol ..	18/6 to 20/-	Phenylethyl alcohol ..	13/6 to 15/-
Coumarin ..	16/9	Rhodinol ..	45/- to 55/-
Eugenol ..	10/6 to 12/-	Safrol ..	1/10 to 2/-
Geranyl acetate ..	17/6	Terpineol (English) ..	2/-
Heliotropine ..	6/6 to 7/-	" .. Continental ..	1/10
Hydroxycitronellal ..	36/-	Thymol ..	18/6 to 19/-
Ionone 100% ..	20/- to 22/-	Vanillin ..	24/- to 25/-

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A FAIR volume of business is recorded for the past week, but it appears that most of it has been done at cut prices owing to fierce competition. One or two minor changes in prices are noted. The general position is steady.

ACETANILIDE shows a further slight fall in spot values with dealers quoting down to 1s. 10d. per lb. for large lots; other offers at about 1s. 11d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN shows no change on the week, with dealers quoting 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Business has been sustained, and prices are steady to firm at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., for good brands.

BARBITONE.—The spot position is not steady as quoted at about 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., and some offers may be down to 13s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) shows no change, with dealers quoting 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Spot supplies are quoted firm at 2s. 6d. per lb., for practically free from chlorine.

BENZONAPHTHOL shows a slight fall with dealers offering quantities at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; market quiet.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) shows no change, with dealers quoting about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—No change. Some dealers are offering carbonate and subnitrate slightly below convention prices.

BROMIDES.—Some alteration is noted this week, and movements in buyers' favour in the prices of ammonium and potassium are recorded. Sodium is unchanged. The position is not steady. Ammonium is about 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity (to arrive 2s. 1d.); potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 1s. 9d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Makers quote the alkaloid at 11s. 6d., benzoate 10s. 6d., citrate 7s. 6d., hydrobromide 15s., salicylate 10s., sodio-benzoate 8s. 6d., sodio-salicylate 8s. 6d., tri-iodide 30s., valerinat 26s. 6d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE has been moving fairly well with dealers quoting quantities at the higher rate of about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steadier after recent reductions, and nothing is offering below 4s. per lb. for duty paid crystals.

CHRYSAROBIN is quoted at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. from dealers.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) continues to hold quite steady at last week's prices of about 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Enquiry is being received.

By a decree dated October 30, 1924 (Gazzetta Ufficiale. No. 273, November 22), the minimum sale price of calcium citrate for the year 1924-1925 of the Camera Agrumaria has been fixed at 460 lire per 100 kilos, for calcium citrate with a content of 64 per cent. citric acid.

COCAINE is fully steady on the basis of 23s. 6d. per oz. for 25-oz. tins hydrochloride.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) remains slow of sale and the quoted price of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. might be shaded for good business.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is steady on spot at about 6s. 6d. per lb. and upwards, but the market is not at all active.

FERRI REDACT is quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE shows a further fall in spot value, being quoted at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Conditions do not favour holders, and some spot stocks are offering cheaply. Most quotations run from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE holds steady on a rather slow market as usual at this time of the year: quoted at 4s. to 4s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Some business continues with prices steady at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, spot.

LEPTANDRIN.—Makers quote 9s. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Spot business has not been of any dimensions and competition is very keen. Quantities in carboys, about 1s. 9d. per lb., and in bottles up to 2s. 3d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is irregular, with some dealers asking up to 23s. for small lots, while other quotations are down to 21s. 9d. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Makers' prices are: Alkaloid cryst. 18s. 9d. per oz., powder 18s. 6d., hydrochloride 14s. 9d., cryst. 15s., sulphate 14s. 9d., cryst. 15s., neutral tartrate 18s. 6d. per oz., morphine diacetyl 21s., ditto hydrochlor. 20s., morphine ethyl hydrochlor. 22s. per oz.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE shows a slight weakening, with some holders asking 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for one cwt. lots of 100 per cent. powder. Other offers are in the region of 2s. 6d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steadier this week and not much is offering below 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. in cases, and 1s. 7d. per lb. in bottles.

PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR is offered at 7s. 6d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—The spot position is still favouring buyers and some holders are showing weakness. Continental quotations are certainly on the cheap side: on spot, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. is quoted, according to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—The prices mentioned last week, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity, continue to be quoted with the market fairly steady.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady as quoted at 5s. per lb. for one-cwt. lots. Smaller quantities up to 5s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is firm, with continuous business. The average quotation is about 8d. per lb., in one-cwt. drums, for quantities.

RESORCIN is inclined to weaken from the present spot prices of 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

SACCHARIN (550).—Duty paid is 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb., as to quantity. In bond, for export, 10s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Quotations run from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, but it is possible these figures would be shaded for good business.

SALOL.—Most spot holders are quoting at 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. Market rather dull.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—The spot position is steady with dealers' prices at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Spot supplies of B.P. crystals and powder are quoted at 2s. 2d. in cases, and up to 2s. 4d. per lb. in parcels. At these rates the market seems quite steady.

STRYCHNINE.—English makers' prices are 2d. to 3d. per oz. cheaper than when we last quoted, the quotations being as follows: Alkaloid cryst. 2s. 3d., precip. 2s. 2d., arseniate 2s. 1d., bisulphate 1s. 10d., hydrochloride 1s. 11d., hypophosphite 3s. 3d., nitrate 2s., phosphate 2s. 2d., sulphate 1s. 10d. per oz.

SULPHONAL remains dull and some holders might take 14s. 6d. per lb., while their quotations are at 14s. 9d. to 15s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B. P. *leviss* keeps steady although rather quiet, quoted at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P.) CRYSTALS.—Dealers' prices show a further advance with the market firm and receiving plenty of attention; about 1s. 1d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE shows no change on the week, with dealers asking 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL.—The spot position is steady to firm, with dealers accepting nothing less than 18s. 6d. per lb. for fine white B.P.

VANILLIN is firmer this week at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per lb. for 100 per cent. pure, and indications point to still higher prices to come.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Acetyl salicylic acid, £1,078; butyl alcohol, £1,001; carbon tetrachloride, £376; cocaine hydrochloride, £406; nickel hydroxide, £242; phenacetin, £448; salicin, £209; thymol, £465; undescribed chemicals, £4,112.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, February 4.

THE position in this market shows little change on the week. Business in some directions continues quite good, while in other products there is still but little interest shown by buyers.

ACETIC ACID has been moving in nothing but small lots, with prices none too steady as quoted: 80 per cent. technical, £41 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £42 15s. per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, £66 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE remains dull and at unusually low figures. London quotations are about £82 per ton for B.G.S. quality, with little doing.

ALUM.—Lump in casks has been selling at £9 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks.

AMMONIA ALKALI (58 per cent. light alkali) from British makers for home consumers only, is unchanged at £6 15s. per ton, in bags.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Market very steady; dealers quote at about 1s. 5d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent. material, in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (grey galvanising) continues to find good business, with dealers quoting £29 10s. to £30 per ton, spot. Stocks available.

ARSENIC.—The tendency was again in buyers' favour, while the lack of demand is as conspicuous as ever, so far as America is concerned, and only limited quantities are wanted by home consumers. Offers of white Cornish were reported down to £29 per ton f.o.r., and it is mentioned in one quarter that offers were made to this side from the United States at about £28. The Rhodesian production for the past year was officially reported at 588 tons, this being a decrease against the previous year of 265 tons.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) has been selling in better quantities on spot at about £11 to £11 10s. per ton. Shipment offers from the Continent are about £9 10s. per ton.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) remains dull, so far as dealers are concerned, whose prices are about £9 10s. per ton.

COPPER SULPHATE continues in moderate demand, chiefly for export, and although the cost of bar copper has come down a good deal, the market has kept fairly steady at £24 15s. to £25 5s. per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has received some attention, with dealers' prices steady at about 79s. to 80s. per cwt. for B.P. quality.

EPSOM SALT has been in fair demand, with commercial quality steady at £4 15s. to £4 17s. 6d. per ton, in bags.

FORMALDEHYDE remains very flat on spot, and dealers' prices remain at low rates: 40 per cent. volume, on spot, quoted at about £44 per ton. Market not steady.

GLAUBER'S SALT has been in some small request, with dealers quoting at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Big reductions in prices have followed on the drop in metal prices. The market is quieter. Lead acetate, brown, £45; white, £46 per ton, spot; litharge, £45 10s.; red lead, about £45; white lead, dry, £44 10s.; ground in oil, £46 10s. per ton.

OXALIC ACID.—The position here shows no improvement and there is some evidence of supplies on spot being plentiful. The demand remains slow: on spot, 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—The syndicate price is firm on spot at £32 per ton for 83 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums; supplies are limited.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is firm, with business satisfactory at full rates: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 to £23 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 to £25 10s. per ton, spot.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—A few spot lots are available ex store at about 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Shipment prices for quantities are slightly cheaper.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is perhaps a little cheaper, with commercial quality at about 7½d. to 8d. per lb., for quantities, in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.—Yellow continues to attract good business. Dealers' prices are fully maintained at 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. spot.

SAL AMMONIAC.—The demand continues and prices are steady to firm as quoted: dog-tooth crystals, £43 to £43 10s.; medium, £40; fine white crystals, £26 to £26 10s. per ton, spot.

SALTCAKE has been moving, with the home trade price about £3 10s. per ton, d/d.

SODA ACETATE remains dull, with spots stocks available: ex store, £22 10s. per ton; to arrive, a shade cheaper.

SODA CAUSTIC, SODIUM BICARBONATE, SODIUM BICHRONATE, and SODA CRYSTALS (carbonate) from British makers for home consumers only are unchanged.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, as is usual at this time of the year, is showing a little more life, and prices are maintained. Inquiry is being received for next season's requirements of photographic pea crystals, which dealers are quoting at about £13 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM NITRATE.—The market remains very flat. London prices are cheaper: f.o.r. docks, 96 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 6s. 3d. per ton; Liverpool price, 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent. basis).—Prices quoted in London are cheaper, but are not attracting much inquiry: about £23 10s. to £23 15s. per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is steady, but very quiet: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £13 10s.; broken, £14 10s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is steady on a fair demand. American or Sicilian crude ranges from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s., delivered Manchester. Quotations for refined are £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for flowers, and for roll at £7 15s., delivered London warehouse.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch has dropped again, with the market still neglected. Other items are steady, with business about up to average. **ANILINE OIL** and **SALT** continue to be available, naked, ex works, at about 7½d. per lb. as the actual selling price; business slow. **BETANAPHTHOL** is very steady, although in no great demand; quoted at 1s. 1d. per gallon. **TOLUOL** has been moving better and is now steady: pure, 1s. 8d.; 90's, about 1s. 5d. per gallon. **XYLOL**, pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market flat. **CREOSOTE OIL** continues to find some business, and dealers' prices are maintained: ex works, 7½d. to 7¾d.: f.o.b., 8d. to 8½d. per gallon, in bulk packing. **CARBOLIC ACID** crystals hold up to their former prices of about 5½d. to 6d. per gallon, f.o.b., in bulk packing; business has been fairly good. **CRESYLIC ACID** is steady and of some interest to buyers as offered at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per gallon for 97 to 99 per cent. **NAPHTHALENE** is steady, although quiet: flakes, £15 to £16 per ton. Pure **METHYL ALCOHOL**.—The market quotation is about £60 per ton; buyers are not in evidence. **HEXAMETHYLENE** is steady, but not very active; dealers quote at about 3s. 2d. per gallon. **PYRIDINE** continues to be quoted at 18s. 6d. per gallon, with business slow. **PITCH**.—The market quotation shows a further fall, being now down to 43s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. There is practically no business on the market.

Fixed Oils, etc.

WITH the exception of raw naked linseed oil, which has advanced considerably on a strong market, and turpentine, which is about level on the week, all items have been dull and show some loss. **ACID OILS**.—A quiet market, with reaction in values: coconut and palm kernel, 43s.; groundnut, 38s.; soya, 34s., all spot. **CASTOR**.—Market remains quiet, but unexpectedly at the close, prices of English and Belgian were advanced £1 per ton; pharmaceutical, 69s. to 71s.; first pressings, 64s. to 66s.; second pressings, 61s. to 63s., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. **COCONUT** is dull, with some quotations cheaper: deodorised, spot, 55s.; Cochin, 57s. c.i.f.; Ceylon, 48s. c.i.f. **COTTON** is still dull, but no further decline in value; market not steady: deodorised, 56s.; common edible, 54s.; soapmaking, 52s.; crude, 48s., all spot. **GROUNDNUT**.—Market still flat, but values steadier: deodorised, spot, 62s.; crude Oriental, 56s. c.i.f. **PALM KERNEL**.—Deodorised on spot is cheaper at 43s. 6d., with business dull: crude, 44s. 6d. c.i.f. **PALM**.—A further reduction in prices for all grades on spot is recorded, and business has fallen off badly: Lagos, 43s. 6d.; softs, 45s. 3d.; mediums, 41s. 3d.; hards, 41s. 3d.; bleached, 46s., all spot. **RAPE** is quiet at unchanged values: refined, 56s.; crude, 53s., all spot. **SOYA**.—Very little doing here: deodorised, about 51s.; crude, about 46s., all spot. **LINSEED (RAW, NAKED)**.—The market has been gaining ground all the week and closes strong at much higher rates; on spot, 52s. 9d. to 53s.; February, 51s. 3d.; March-April, 51s. 6d.; May-August, 51s. 6d.; Hull, on spot, 51s. 6d.; February-April, 51s. 6d.; May-August, 51s. 6d. **TURPENTINE**.—The market fluctuated slightly, after the recent strong advance, but the tone generally has been very steady, with quite a fair trade demand. Stability would seem fairly well assured, for the present at any rate. Deliveries for last week were somewhat smaller at 1,755 barrels, making a total of 8,935 barrels since the beginning of the year. The stocks were returned at 29,518 barrels, and there is nothing now afloat, this comparing with a visible supply a year ago of 28,935 barrels. Market on spot closes higher at 66s. 3d. per cwt., and March-April at 67s. **WOOD**.—Hankow on spot closes at 74s. per cwt., in barrels.

Japanese Mint Oil

SEVERAL parcels of dementholised Japanese mint oil have recently been imported, to which considerable exception has been taken by buyers, and which have been the subject of arbitrations, which, we understand, have resulted in awards in favour of the buyer. The oil has a remarkable and unpleasant odour, which is quite foreign to a normal Japanese oil. The menthol content, however, is high, generally well over 50 per cent. A normal dementholised oil containing this quantity of menthol has an optical rotation about -28° or -29° . The oils in question, however, are characterised by a low optical rotation, usually from -24° to -25° . Fractionation of the oil gives results which are not in agreement with those obtained from ordinary dementholised oil. No definite adulterant has been traced in the oil, and, although no certain conclusion has been arrived at, it is believed that experiments have been conducted with a view to converting the menthone present in the oil

into menthol, and so obtaining a higher yield of crystallisable menthol. If this is the case, the chemical treatment to which the oil would be subjected would explain the alteration in character and odour which the oil has undergone. We understand that only one brand has been affected, but the result will be that, for some time to come, suspicion will be thrown on the oil, irrespective of brand, and each parcel will require careful examination. In fact, buyers demand a sample and analytical certificate, a practice which has not hitherto been followed in this oil. It is of interest to note that for some time Hamburg buyers, in ordering Japanese mint oil, have barred the brand of oil in question. Several parcels of the affected oil which have been ordered to be "invoiced back to the seller" at the value of oil on the date of delivery (= 21s. per lb.), will probably be offered on the market for what it is worth.

Java Coca Exports

DURING the month of October 1924 shipments of coca from Java totalled 33,790 kilos, against 104,759 kilos in the same month of 1923. In the first ten months of the past year the following amounts were exported (in kilos):—

	Jan.-Oct. 1923	Jan.-Oct. 1924
America	25,843	52,735
Germany	—	601,204
Holland	422,276	245,858
Japan	343,106	—
Total	791,225	897,797

Sicilian Essential Oils

THE prevailing conditions in Sicily are summarised in the following report of a well-known Messina house under date of January 27:—

LEMON OIL.—Although stocks of old oil were practically exhausted at the beginning of the new season, the crop of fruit is about 60 to 75 per cent. larger than the previous year, and as the trees have recovered from the September drought, and the fruits have developed to normal size, no scarcity of oil need be feared. But for the delayed season lemon oil might have been quoted at tempting rates from the beginning of December. As it was, premiums were paid for the first small lots of new oil then ready, and the price declined when the larger parcels became available in January. This decline might have been accentuated if the sudden decline of the lira had not set in. With the exchange falling, growers kept their products out of the market, awaiting further developments, at the same time raising their prices. As we write, lemon oil is still firm, although the exchange has ceased to move violently against Italy. This new hardening of the market is not so much due to demand from abroad as to indiscriminate buying on the part of certain local individuals. However, stocks of lemon oil are quite considerable, and prices might be expected to move in favour of the buyer if the law of supply and demand could operate normally. This, of course, leaves out of account such important, but uncertain, factors as the exchange movement, etc.

ORANGE OIL.—The crop has been good, and it seems that the recent advance was merely a movement in sympathy with that of lemon and bergamot oils, unwarranted by particular circumstances.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Notwithstanding an exceedingly good crop, estimated to be at least 70 per cent. better than the previous year, it is very difficult to secure delivery of bergamot oil. In this case, also, the September drought delayed production and enabled growers to demand premiums on the first pressings. The bergamot growers, financially strong and adepts at engineering the market, had thus brought the latter to a level much above that justified by the demand in relation to supply. When the lira rose to 120 to the sterling, they not only refused to sell further lots, but postponed indefinitely deliveries on contracts made with exporters, preferring to keep goods rather than paper money which might lose value over night. At the moment it is difficult to give any idea of the possible future market trend. If things move normally, bergamot oil should be much cheaper, mainly on consideration of the large stocks which exist in Calabria, and our opinion is that rates would decline in a comparatively short time if consumers were to adopt a strict "hand to mouth" policy, and no unforeseen circumstances cropped up. Among the latter may be mentioned the further depreciation of the lira and unfavourable weather conditions, which would undoubtedly be seized upon by growers as excuses for higher prices. Lower prices in the near future, therefore, will depend upon the action of buyers.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Chemist's Profits

SIR,—I am delighted to see the storm of protest my audacious letter has raised, and, being a "John Blunt," I welcome the candid criticisms which have been heaped upon me. In answer to them, I can assure "Sympathiser" that I am up against the keenest of keen competitors, and am quite capable of meeting them on all points. Company stores, hairdressers, etc.—let 'em all come!—and may it be (as it always will be) "the survival of the fittest." The first essential qualification for a business man is ability; secondly, tact and common sense; thirdly, originality and adaptability. My experience of pharmacists as a whole is that they are very poor business men, very self-centred, and singularly devoid of tact. Most of the old school are in a rut. Some of our youngsters start in it and never get out; consequently they cannot adapt themselves to meet unexpected circumstances, and have no idea how to compete against keen competitors. When one is trained in a groove one can naturally only have a parish-pump outlook on life. I can speak from experience, having met some hundreds of different types of pharmacists and students of pharmacy, both at home and abroad, and having been employed in all kinds of pharmacies, from the humble country store to the West End pharmacy *de luxe*. A bad workman always blames his tools. My tip to the grouseurs is, "Don't blame pharmacy." They should blame themselves. With no malice but every good wish to all my "Brother Pills,"

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BLUNT (19/1).

SIR,—We are optimistically informed that this year is to be the "bumper" year, and we in the wholesale certainly think it will be. During the past year or so I have heard many grumbles from my chemist friends on the bad state of business; but on questioning them, they have admitted that their returns were not down or, if they were down, the drop was only a small percentage figure. Why is it, then, that so many chemists grumble? The reason is that many of them do not keep proper account books. I am frequently told that, if a chemist opens a branch, he has to take a minimum of £20 a week to make it pay, because roughly one-third of the takings is profit. He is wrong; a branch business in a cheaply rented neighbourhood will have to take over £30 before it clears a proprietor's profit. For some reason or other, the chemist always roughly calculates his profit at 33½ per cent. I have this week seen the chartered accountant's figures for a really good-class Birmingham suburban business. In the case under review proper books were kept, and every item on the buying invoices tabulated under headings—postages, sealing wax, returns, etc. No remuneration was allowed the chemist, but his income-tax was allowed under expenses. Ignoring decimals, the gross profit of the concern was 30 per cent. and the net profit 16 per cent. The chemist who showed me these figures takes £100 a week, does a really good-class business, and only pays a reasonable rent. Is the chemist's qualification only worth a remuneration of 16 per cent.? The trouble, of course, is the unprofitable proprietaries—one patent medicine, which costs 1s. 1½d., is to-day being sold in Birmingham by chemists at 11½d.! Practically all my chemist friends have a really good sound personal business, which can easily be developed. Has anyone ever heard a chemist with a prescribing business grumble at bad trade? No. In my opinion, the only way to improve profits is:—(1)

Pack the windows with a good selection of seasonable lines properly priced; (2) keep the counters as clear as possible, but duplicate the window lines in a prominent position in the shop; (3) train the assistants to "handle" their customers and sell by suggestion; (4) introduce own name lines where possible; (5) add at least 50 per cent. to the cost of all sundries; (6) make a minimum price of 1s. 6d. for the ordinary 8-oz. mixtures. Chemists must not forget that they are pharmacists, not medicine sellers—there's a difference!

Yours faithfully,

L. J. SPARKE.

Birmingham.

SIR,—Possibly the chemist is the worst "grouser" in business, but a study of cause and effect will always show the reason why. There are a number of "Jacks" growing dull through trying to pick up scholarships, and the Pharmaceutical Society, instead of encouraging them to stick to the world of pharmacy, are doing their best to drive diligent students to seek other careers which would offer a greater income for the same amount of fees. It is desirable that pharmacy should encourage youths with a good education; I agree that the standard required for the Preliminary examination should be reasonably high if we want an intellectual body of men. Fee-snatching must be discontinued. Examination fees should be lowered, not raised—the curriculum altered to meet every-day requirements of practical pharmacy, not to contain a lot which can be forgotten because there is no use for it. Who but a man with money to spare can afford to pay the fees at a school of pharmacy for two years? "Jack" wants at least half that time to study competitive methods, so that when the time comes to follow in father's footsteps he will not be quite ignorant of the way to take charge of the pharmacy—and make it pay. With a practical examination, and a cheaper one, those who will not be bothered with the present one, and therefore drift into a drug-store business, will be encouraged to stick to the legitimate one. We shall then have no necessity to discuss the advisability of roping in these proprietors. In any case, I do not agree that the latter should be roped in, as suggested by "Traveller" (*C. & D.*, January 17, p. 105). The dentists may have had sufficient foresight to see that in twenty years' time their profession would be regulated; but until then, perhaps longer, the public have no means of distinguishing the difference between a trained dentist and a mechanic who has launched out for himself. If legislation is desirable for the drug stores, allow the proprietors a certain period to study for a practical examination in poisons and dispensing. If they do not wish to take the trouble, let them transfer to another sphere for a livelihood. Harsh advice, I admit; but those men have entered the retail drug trade with their eyes open, knowing full well the feeling that exists, and if a man asks for trouble he must not grumble when he finds it. One may be excused for thinking it possible that the Pharmaceutical Society intend to create a class of "high-brows." They should strive their utmost to encourage the little men, not to handicap them and tell them to be thankful for the crumbs that fall from the "pluralists'" table. Let the local associations make a determined effort to cut adrift those suffering with myopia; cut adrift the "pluralists" and "kudos-hunters," then matters will improve. "John Blunt" has said that the company shops have shown us how to make pharmacy pay. If a mixed window show of emulsions, malt extract, aspirin tablets, etc., with umbrellas occupying pride of place, is showing us how to do it—Heaven forbid! But, apart from what he says, is he not one of those who look upon matters pharmaceutical with indifference? I say emphatically that the most insignificant member of the trade or profession (no matter which) should make his voice heard now and again. No matter what he thinks, he can often suggest a point that would let loose a train of thought for the most experienced. Because he has been quiet so long, the high priests have got the false impression that they are democratic.—Truly yours,
NONENTITY (21/1).

The By-Laws Controversy

SIR,—A friend recently did me the honour of sending to the "Glasgow Herald" without my knowledge a copy of verses I wrote years ago without any reference to matters pharmaceutical, which, appearing in print the other day, struck me as not irrelevant to the by-law controversy. The first line needs, perhaps, an explanation. Critics now are a good deal better paid, I believe, than they used to be, but it was not money payment I was thinking of. They still get a good deal of ill-will as part of their payment, so the line may stand if you think the sonnet worth reprinting.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. BELL.

THE CRITIC

Of all men the least honoured and worst paid,
The critic lives unloved and dies unblest;
In life no peace has he, in death no rest;
His name men vilify, his ghost upbraids.
Yet nothing daunts him; clear-eyed, unafraid,
He walks his solitary path in quest
Of high perfection; nothing but the Best
Can e'er content him. 'Gainst him are arrayed
Error, and Ignorance, and slothful Ease;
Self-interest tempts him; friendships would ensnare;
He hates to hurt where gladly he would please;
'Tis hard where he despises to be just;
But conscience nerves him onward still to fare
Straight to the Truth, only because he must.

SIR,—I am not a man who minces matters, nor in controversial correspondence do I hide behind a *nom de guerre*. Now, I do most solemnly declare that the Pharmaceutical Society, if they get the by-laws carried, are to my mind guilty of absolute tyranny. Revolutionary as these by-laws are, they have been kept up the bigwigs' sleeves, launched most precipitately upon us without time for consideration, and will be enforced by a packed majority. Whether or not the proposed measures are beneficial, I am not, frankly, able to give an opinion. Thousands of chemists, up and down the country, are unable to get to the special general meeting. Their lack of lucre (or time) causes them to have no voice. Surely a referendum of all chemists in business should have been the deciding factor. But no; that is far too fair, far too representative, far too expensive. Mr. Sargeant and his satellites might have got a metaphorical "biff in the bread-basket." What rhetoric, what logic, what refined, elegant and complimentary language our venerable President used towards his opponents! Where's that dictionary? Ah, well, it goes like this: Those feared are abused. In all probability (would that it were otherwise) the Council will, with an orgy of buttered words and sickly, futile sentiment, unlock the door to a high road they may find boggy and discover, on endeavouring to return, that they have crossed the Rubicon. As for me, and the likes o' me, well, we're poor fish, anyway. Our backs make jolly good climbing stones. . . .—I am, etc.,

Lumphinnans.

IVON GARCIA.

SIR,—I wish to congratulate you on the excellent way in which you have explained the situation to the ordinary member in the editorial article in the *C. & D.* of January 31. The sole question at the moment of writing is whether the meeting will vote for or against the Council's proposals; and then it remains to be seen, if the decision is adverse, whether the Council will repeat the course adopted over the by-law of 1919 and call a fresh, and more favourable meeting. In any case it must be remembered that even if the Council promise to submit the regulations to the members of the Society for discussion, once they have received a mandate under the by-laws the members have no say at all in the actual regulations, discuss them as much as they like. It should not be impossible to devise a scheme which would cover all the objections raised and yet meet the requirements of a University degree. If it meant matriculation for all, it would weed out at the start a number of candidates who are totally unsuitable.

Faithfully yours,

REGULUS (2/2).

Legal Queries

Magnet (26/1).—(1) The wording of the poster would render the ointment to which it refers liable to medicine-stamp duty. (2) REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.—See *C. & D. Diary* 1925, p. 289.

W. P. (12/1).—A good deal of work has been done on the deterioration of sweet spirit of nitre. Several articles on the subject were given in the *C. & D.*, 1901, viz., May 25, July 20, and August 3. These showed the destructive action of sunlight on the spirit, and the first article dealt with the conditions under which analysts' samples should be taken. We do not quite understand the conditions under which the sample was taken, but this is a point which should be considered by the defence. There are also several important points as to the analyst's findings (see *C. & D.*, September 20, p. 437). You should instruct a solicitor to defend you, and he should brief a barrister who specialises in these cases. Read also the article on the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1924.

Yorks (16/1) anticipates that at the close of his firm's accounting year for income-tax the profits will prove to be abnormally low, due, as he believes, to some fault on the part of one of the employees, although he is not in a position to prove that the loss of profits is in fact due to this cause. As he has in previous years had some question as to low returns with the inspector of income-tax, he wants to know what would be an adequate explanation to give of the circumstances in this case. [If the return of profits made by "Yorks" is correct, that is all that really concerns the inspector of taxes. Of course, the smallness of the profit shown may excite suspicion as to its accuracy, but a statement to the inspector of the precautions taken to avoid any error ought to be quite sufficient to convince him that there is no attempt to deceive him. Thus, the employee at fault may have been put on to other work.]

G. L. (10/1) disposed of his business to "B" in February 1920. His income-tax assessment for the year 1920-21 was £350, and the tax on this was paid. Now a demand is made upon "B" for a further sum of £60 by way of tax for the year 1920-21 on the ground that the actual profits were considerably greater than the estimated £350. "B" claims that "G. L." is liable for this, and advice is asked on the point. [The facts are not quite complete; but as they stand, "B" alone is liable for this additional tax. He is a successor to this business, and the assessment for 1920-21 ought to have been on the average of the previous three years; and, if an assessment were made, as it seems, on the actual profits of the year 1920-21, instead of on the three years' average, he ought to have objected and appealed against it. And in any event, he was in enjoyment of the profits for the whole of the tax year 1920-21, which commences on April 6, 1920, and ends on April 5, 1921.]

Yorks. (16/1).—When an account is owing for goods supplied, can the customer insist upon the money being collected at his address, or is the money payable at the seller's premises? How is it possible to enforce payment of a small account when the debtor has a bill of sale for a considerable sum upon his furniture? [In the absence of a special agreement to the contrary, payment must be made by the buyer at the seller's premises, and the seller is not bound to collect the sum due. If all the debtor's effects are covered by a valid bill of sale, it is impossible to enforce payment by execution. However, if judgment is obtained in the County Court payment can usually be enforced by means of a judgment summons. If it is possible to prove that the debtor has the means to pay and wilfully refuses to do so, the judge may make an order committing him to prison in default of payment within a specified time. Again, if it is known that a third party owes money to the debtor, this may be intercepted in satisfaction of the debt, by garnishee proceedings. If a number of creditors whose claims amount in the aggregate to £50 combine, they can make the debtor bankrupt if they consider that it is worth while doing so.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

B. P. C. (21/11).—DISTEMPER PILLS.—The presence of asafetida is obvious by the odour. Chemical analysis revealed the presence of mercury and chalk and potassium sulphate. A little soap also appears to be present. The total solids amount to 94.3 per cent. and the ash to 37.8 per cent. The action of the pill is described as being emetic and purgative; antimony was sought with negative result.

B. M., Ltd. (10/1).—"The Ilford Manual of Photography," by C. H. Bothamley, is a standard work on the subject. It is published by Ilford, Ltd.

J. E. C. (10/1).—TOBACCO FLAVOUR.—It is not permissible to add anything to tobacco except under certain conditions, but flavouring is communicated by placing the tobacco in an atmosphere in which certain perfumes are volatilised. This is probably why your customer refers to the flavouring as tobacco "fume." The following is a recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Valerian	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Cascarilla	...	...	...	...	5j.
Tonka bean	...	...	...	...	5j.
Orris root	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Proof spirit	...	...	...	...	Oj

Macerate for a week and filter.

G. F. S. (10/1).—VALUE OF BUSINESS.—A business is worth the stock and fixtures at market value, *plus* anything arising from the probability of retaining custom or such other values as may accrue from an advantageous lease. The value of the net or surplus profit could not exceed two years in this case. On the figure given, the present value is for this period £645. If the lease has the advantage you speak of and for the period, it is worth five years' the difference between the rent and the economic rent. Each pound at present value for five years' purchase equals £0.82. From the above you will be able to construct an "all in" offer, since to us the full details are not available.

H. H. (12/1).—"GLYCERIN, LEMON AND HONEY."—See *C. & D.*, October 18, 1924, p. 584.

H. M. R. (12/1).—BLACK STAIN FOR WOOD.—Alternative treatments to the logwood and iron method are: (1) Silver nitrate solution (gr. x to 5j.), and when dry expose to sulphuretted hydrogen; (2) soak in hot saturated solution of alum for two days, then brush with decoction of logwood (5iij. to Oj.), to which a few drops of neutral indigo solution has been added. Then apply a hot saturated solution of verdigris in acetic acid until a deep black is obtained. Finally, dry and polish (3) aniline black in weak saccharine solution.

P. L. F. (12/1).—WONDER HEALTH RESTORER.—This appears to consist of vegetable oil with just a little balsam of sulphur. The oil is not mineral, as it saponifies readily and entirely.

W. G. (13/1) and H. K. W. (17/1).—PHARMACY CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—We are unable to supply the full details you require regarding pharmacy conditions in South Africa. Wages of qualified assistants are from £4 to £5 a week. The cost of living is now about the same as in this country, but the cost of opening a pharmacy is higher because of the higher cost of drugs, chemicals, sundries and fittings, many of which have to be imported and also have to pay duties on entering the country. The British qualification is accepted for registration by the various Boards of Pharmacy in South Africa.

D. & Co. (15/1).—BROADBENT'S MIXTURE.—This is mist. quinine co., London Hospital, as follows:—

Tr. quin. ammon.	...	...	...	5j.
Liq. amm. acet.	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	...	5ss.
Amm. carb.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Aq. menth. pip.	...	...	ad	5ss.

It is used for influenza.

C. P. (16/1).—MENDING MORTAR.—The edges of the break in the composition mortar should be smeared with a mixture of calomel and mucilage of gum acacia and then riveted together by a china riveter.

W. J. C. (17/1).—(1) CINEMATOGRAF THEATRE SPRAY:—

Pine-needle oil	...	...	...	2 oz.
Formalin	...	...	...	2 oz.
Acetone	...	...	...	6 oz.
Isopropyl alcohol to make	...	...	...	20 oz.

For use as a spray one ounce is mixed with a pint of water.

In place of the pine oil, bornyl acetate (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1925, p. 262) can be used. There is room also for experiments with a view of improving this formula; for instance, a little citral or rosemary oil would sweeten the perfume. (2) We are much obliged for the information you give regarding derris, which is a subject that interests us very much.

H. R. (19/1).—We are not acquainted with the razor preservative liquid to which you refer, but liquid paraffin would probably answer the purpose.

G. W. B. (19/1).—SALAD DRESSING POWDER.—This is a powder coloured yellow, which consists mainly of starch, but it also contains some soluble carbohydrate, probably dextrin, and a little fat and protein, also 10 per cent. of salt. It is therefore probably a mixture of rice powder (mainly), with small proportions of dextrin and milk powder, and 10 per cent. of salt.

W. A. M. (20/1).—CORN CURE, P.F. 2.—

Ac. salicyl.	...	...	...	5x-xv.
Ext. cannab. ind.	...	...	...	5v-5iiss.
Collodii vel. collodii flex.	...	...	...	5xv.

This was originally published in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* 1904, and numbered "1 B.," and then in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, 1904, as "P.F. 2."

D. P. (20/1).—PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING.—We published some years ago Proctor's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," which is the kind of book for which you inquire. The work is out of print, but a copy could be obtained by advertising in the Coloured Supplement.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1875
An Evening Meeting

At the Pharmaceutical evening meeting on February 3, besides the discussion on the International Pharmacopœia, which we report elsewhere, a few interesting subjects were brought forward. Mr. Holmes described a spurious senna, of which two bales had been in the London market already, while 200 tons, it was said, were on the way. Mr. Holmes had tried this senna in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the leaves in the form of infusion, without finding any purgative effects. Professor Bentley said the sennas were so different that not even a junior apprentice, he thought, could be deceived. He thought there must be some mistake in the statement that 200 tons were on the way to London. Reckoning the number of chemists in this country at 20,000, that would give 20 lb. for each of them. Mr. Moss showed specimens of absolute phenol and kosin. The first was a very interesting body. It was a coarse, white crystalline powder, and appeared to be non-deliquescent. He thought it would be found very valuable in antiseptic dressings. Kosin had been described by Flückiger, and was the active principle of koussine. Mr. Williams then read a paper on "Salicylate of Methyl." Prof. Kolbe has, as is well known, recently discovered a method of producing salicylic acid artificially. The oil of wintergreen consists almost entirely of salicylate of methyl. Mr. Williams has combined the artificial salicylic acid produced by the destructive distillation of wood with the artificial methyl produced from the destructive distillation of coal, and has obtained a substance quite identical in flavour with the oil of wintergreen. This is a very remarkable step in the artificial "building up" of Nature's products, and points to the early realisation of the chemists' dream of constructing such bodies as quinine, morphia, and strychnia.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Buchu consists of the leaves of various species of *Barosma*, those of *Barosma betulina*, known as "short" or "round" buchu, alone being official in the British Pharmacopœia, but other kinds are used, especially when famine prices rule during occasional shortage of round buchu. The leaves are collected from the flowering plant, or shrub which is a native of Cape Colony, Clanwilliam, Calvinia, Worcester and Swellendam being the chief districts in which the drug is collected. Cultivation of buchu has, until late years, been a matter of private experiment, but it would appear from trials in the National Botanic Gardens at Kirstenbosch that this is a feasible commercial proposition as plants became well established. There are at present three standard buchu of commerce, viz., "round" buchu from *Barosma betulina*, "ovals" or "short broads" from *Barosma crenulata*, and "longs" from *Barosma serratifolia*. Of these, the "rounds" are most highly valued, followed by "ovals," which are also official in the United States. "Round" buchu consists of leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with distinctive odour and aborate outline with markedly recurved tips. When held up to the light transparent dots are visible, there being oil glands, one of which is situated at the base of each tooth of the serrated leaf margin. The freshness of the green colour is a guide to care in collecting and drying. "Oval" buchu consists of leaves about 1 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The value of these two buchus depends upon the fact that their essential oils (of which they contain 1 to 2 per cent.) deposit diosphenol (sometimes called buchu camphor). Long buchu consists of leaves 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but only $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, but its oil is lacking in diosphenol. Buchu invariably contains a proportion of stalks, which may be at times excessively high. "Pickings" from buchu consisting chiefly of stalks are sometimes offered for sale. Many buchu substitutes which have appeared on the market from time to time, notably the leaves of *Eupatorium serratum*, resemble long buchu. Most of these can be readily detected by bitter taste, different odour or appearance. In South Africa buchu has long been used for stomachic troubles in the form of infusion in brandy, known as buchu brandy. It also retains considerable reputation as a tonic diuretic in this country, the mucilaginous infusion of buchu being used to relieve inflammatory conditions of the urinary tract. Large quantities of buchu are exported annually from Cape Town to London and New York. The demand in America is largely in connection with proprietary medicines, into the composition of which buchu enters. Exports from South Africa in 1923 were 204,297 lb. (£26,587), against 124,046 lb. (£15,763) in 1922. The United States more than doubled her consumption in 1923, direct imports being 154,068 lb., against 72,172 lb., while imports to Great Britain fell from 43,746 lb. in 1922 to 43,000 lb. in 1923. German imports are about 3,000 lb. annually.

Buckthorn.—There are two species of buckthorn indigenous to this country, one of which is chiefly of importance on account of the syrup prepared from the juice of the berries, and the other on account of the bark. (1) *Rhamnus catharticus*, which yields the berries, is not now official in the B.P., and is reputed to be chiefly used in veterinary medicine, nevertheless the berries are very largely used, being collected by the ton in the counties where they chiefly occur, viz., Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire, mostly on chalky or oolitic soil, though in a few counties, as in Lancashire and Westmorland, the plant

occurs on limestone. A few of the collectors confine themselves to preparing the juice, but there is some diversity of opinion whether the juice should be purchased direct from the collectors or manufactured in the chemical laboratory, arising from the variation in the strength of the juice. Mr. C. Umney ("Year-Book Pharm.," 1875, p. 275) pointed out that the sp. gr. of the juice should be 1.070 to 1.080, or after keeping for a year 1.035, but that it is seldom sold pure (usually 1.023). On the other hand, there is often considerable loss in transit of berries or of juice, due probably to the over-ripeness in some cases, and to the rolling instead of trundling the barrels containing them by the railway porters, whereby juice leaks out. Some state that the under-ripe berries yield more juice than the ripe ones, which may mean that less juice is exuded, the berries being less squashed in transit. The juice is usually sold by the collector cheaper than it can be expressed by the wholesale user of it, and the variation in strength seems to indicate that the usual process at the place of collection is to make two pressings, on the ground that mere pressure does not extract all the soluble matter unless the marc is moistened and pressed a second time and the two mixed. In any case, it is not difficult to evaporate to the normal specific gravity. It may be noted that the syrup of buckthorn was first made official in the London Pharmacopœia of 1650, and that it was then aromatised by means of anise cinnamon, mastich and nutmeg. The name buckthorn is simply a translation of the old name *Spina cervina* applied to this plant.

(2) *Rhamnus Frangula*, Linn., distinguished as the alder buckthorn, unlike the common buckthorn, prefers sandy rather damp places in woods, and is readily distinguished by having the leaves entire and the veins spreading straight to the margin, not bent up at the ends towards the top of the leaf, as in *Rhamnus catharticus*, also in possessing scattered flowers. The bark is the part used; it is generally collected in June. Formerly the wood which is very poor in ash, was grown for charcoal making for the finest varieties of gunpowder, and was incorrectly known at gunpowder works as dogwood, which is more correctly applied to *Cornus sanguinea*. For this purpose it was grown in Holland in coppice form, so as to produce straight wood fit for bundling for convenience of making charcoal, and the bark therefore formed a waste product, and was, before the introduction of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (cascara sagrada), used to a considerable extent. The latter has largely supplanted it, as a more active purgative. The bark of *R. Frangula* is still imported both from Holland and Russia. The wild plant in this country has a spreading growth, and the Continental bark can therefore be more easily and cheaply obtained from coppiced trees. Nevertheless, it still finds favour as a mild aperient, and is a well-known medicine in Edinburgh, where it has long formed a proprietary article of a well-known firm (Baildon). Frangula bark, like that of cascara sagrada, acts more satisfactorily after it has been kept one or two years. The emetic action of fresh bark has been asserted to be due to an enzyme which can be rendered inactive by heating the bark to 100° C., and thus enables it to be used without keeping and saves time. The bark is dark coloured externally, with numerous whitish lenticels, and when scratched shows a crimson layer beneath. That of *R. Carniolicus*, Kerner, which is sometimes substituted for it on the Continent, shows a dull red layer beneath and exhibits sclerenchymatous cells on the outer bark, which *Rhamnus Frangula* does not. Its purgative properties are supposed to be due to frangula-emodin, which resembles the emodin of rhubarb (trioxymethyl anthraquinone), which forms with rhamnose the glucoside frangulin from which it can be separated by hydrolysis.

Budget.—This term, when first used, was applied to the small bag in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer carried his papers, but is now the name given to the annual statement of the nation's finances made to the House of Commons by the Chancellor. It comprises particulars of the country's revenue and expenditure for the past financial year, and estimates, based on statistics

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

prepared beforehand by the tax-collecting and the spending departments, of the revenue and expenditure for the coming year, together with the Chancellor's proposals for securing a favourable national balance sheet. When the Budget statement has been made, the House, under the name of a Committee of Ways and Means, takes the proposals into consideration, with a view to embodying them in a Finance Bill. It may be noted that taxes are divisible into two distinct classes from the point of view of a Finance Bill. There are those in the nature of permanent taxes, such as the taxes on spirits, beer, and tobacco, which are imposed until Parliament shall otherwise determine; and those imposed from year to year, such as the income-tax and the duty on tea. As these latter taxes are only for a year, Parliament must be called together to pass them if the financial equilibrium of the country is to be maintained; and when a Finance Bill is before the House it is open to any member to raise the question not only of the annual tax, the renewal of which is under review, but also of the continuance of any other duty or tax. The Committee, if satisfied with them, gives effect to the Chancellor's proposals by passing corresponding resolutions. When these are reported to the House they are agreed to one by one, and then the House instructs the Committee to draw up a Finance Bill to give effect to them. The Bill, when sanctioned in Committee, passes through the usual stages, but one or two special features deserve to be noticed. A proposal to increase the amount to be raised by a tax can only be made by a Minister of the Crown. And when the annual grant of a variable tax is affected by a resolution, the change becomes operative upon the resolution being passed, although the Finance Act embodying the change may not become law until some time later. The Finance Bill itself, though in the ordinary form, has this privileged position, that if sent up to the House of Lords one month before the close of the session, it may be presented for the Royal assent and become law, even if rejected by the House of Lords.

Bulgaria.—For a population of about 5,500,000, Bulgaria has 167 public pharmacies, worked on the personal concession system, 7 businesses owned by municipal authorities, 26 hospital pharmacies, and 20 military garrison pharmacies. Pharmaceutical matters are dealt with by a commission of three pharmacists attached to the Board of Health, one of whom is owner of a business, one an assistant, and the third, also a pharmacist, a government official. Doctors practising at a distance of at least six kilometres from the nearest public pharmacy are permitted to dispense medicines to their own patients. Prescription charges are based on the rates fixed in the official drug tariff. The Russian Pharmacopœia is the official standard, but a national Bulgarian Pharmacopœia is now in course of preparation. The sale of secret remedies is prohibited; pharmaceutical specialities must bear a disclosure of the formula. In addition to the pharmacies, there is a strictly limited number of drug stores, in which the sale of certain harmless popular remedies is permitted. A drug store may only be opened in places where there are at least two public pharmacies, and the business must be managed by a qualified pharmacist. The pharmacy law of 1908 introduced the personal concession system, on the basis of one pharmacy for 5,000 inhabitants. If a new pharmacy is to be opened, or on the death or resignation of the concessionaire of an existing business, applications are invited for the concession, which is granted in accordance with seniority based on the date of passing the state examination. Pharmacies cannot be transferred by sale, or leased, and on the concessionaire's death or resignation the concession reverts to the state. The concessionaire, however, has to acquire the premises, fittings and stock at their actual value from his predecessor, or in the case of opening a new business defray these expenses out of his own pocket. Entrants into the profession are required to hold the matriculation certificate—Bulgaria being one of the first countries in

Europe to require this educational standard—and after two years' apprenticeship pass the assistants' examination. Owing to the absence of a pharmaceutical faculty, Bulgarian pharmacists are obliged to attend a foreign university, and on completion of their studies abroad obtain the state qualification after passing an examination before the Board of Health in Sofia. However, it has been decided to add a pharmaceutical faculty to the University of Sofia. The Bulgarian Association of Pharmacists, founded in 1892, has about 150 members; there is also in existence a Bulgarian Association of Assistants in Pharmacy.

Bulk Packages.—Section 2 of the Medicine Stamp Act, 1802, makes a provision that medicine-stamp duty shall not be paid on dutiable articles "in bulk." This covers proprietary medicines which are in course of manufacture and before the medicine is put up into packages for sale to the public. Unstamped proprietary medicines sold for use as an ingredient in a prescription benefit by this provision. It is necessary, however, that the packages be really "bulk" packages and not the same size packages in which the article is supplied to the public. It is not permissible to label the package with recommendations for ailments or to enclose with the article literature such as would be an appeal to the public. It should be added, however, that the meaning of the expression "bulk" in the Medicine Stamp Act is not entirely clear. The limit in the value of the medicine stamp is £2 for a medicine over the value of 50s., so that clearly a limit is contemplated for the retail package.

Bull.—A term employed on the Stock Exchange indicating buying in order to inflate values and, when prices rise, to sell out.

Bunion Plasters.—See Corn Plasters.

Burdock.—*Burdock*, *Arctium Lappo*, Linn., N.O. Compositæ, occurs in several varieties, but no distinction is made in the commercial product. The root is the chief form in which it is used, but the leaves and small fruits, known as seeds, are also sold by herbalists. The root occurs in pieces an inch or more long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, brownish grey externally, shrunken and furrowed longitudinally, with the bark forming about a quarter of the diameter and a central cylinder having a radiate structure, often with cavities containing white remains of pith-like tissue, which forms a characteristic feature. The leaves are as large as those of rhubarb, but are whitish and downy beneath. The seed (properly fruit) is brownish grey, wrinkled, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, and mottled with black. The plant derives its name from the flower-head having hooked scale-like bracts, so that they readily adhere to the clothes of passers-by or the fur of animals. The plant is considered to be one of the best alteratives, being diuretic and diaphoretic, and is much used in skin diseases. It is not official in the B.P., but the B.P. Codex has a decoction (1 in 20), and in Potter's Cyclopædia of Botanical Drugs, under the head of burdock, there are formulas for a solid and a fluid extract. A bitter glucoside was found in it by Trimble ("Pharm. Era," 1888, p. 133), and an interesting account of its use as an edible vegetable in Japan is given in the "Amer. Journ. Pharm." (1897, p. 416). The dried root is imported from Japan as well as from Belgium into this country. The Japanese plant resembles the common burdock, but the leaves are distinctly toothed at the margin. The use of a tincture of the seed has largely replaced that of the root in the United States, especially in the treatment of psoriasis, acne and prurigo.

Burglary Insurance.—See Insurance, Burglary.

Burney Yeo's formulas are now included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex as follows: Chlorine and quinine mixture as *mistura chlori et quininae*, B.P.C.; coto mixture as *mistura coto*, B.P.C.; and dinner pills as *pilulæ aloes et ipecacuanhæ compositæ*, B.P.C.

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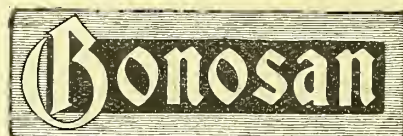
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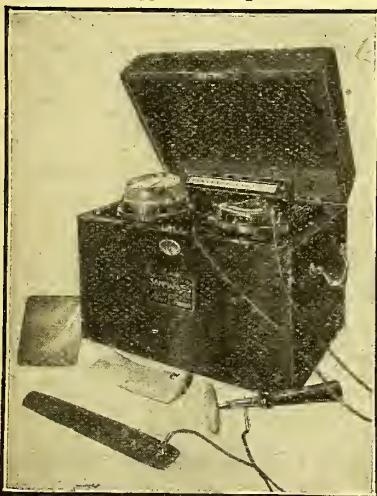
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not far from you, who will be writing for Lobelline terms to-night. Will you let him get ahead of you? Wherever Lobelline is introduced it sells rapidly, brings its own repeats, shows you a good profit and builds up Goodwill for your business. Don't confuse Lobelline with ordinary cough mixtures, lung tonics, or elixirs, for it is very different. Every bottle contains over 20 precious herbal extracts. Compounded with every care and skill in a modern laboratory, under ideal conditions. Sooner or later you will be selling Lobelline, why not now? Make a note to write for generous Trade terms of this WELL ADVERTISED, PROFITABLE LINE, NOW!

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An entirely New Method of administering Cod Liver Oil.

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COD LIVER OIL EMULSION?

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WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES for Adults.

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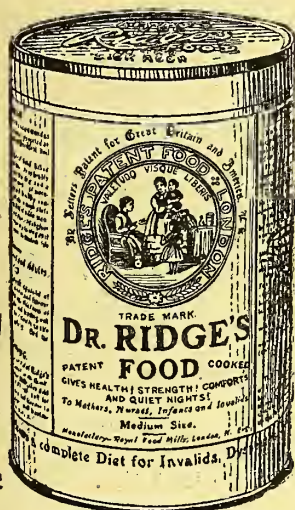
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Cash with order or on delivery in London. Carriage paid on country orders over £2 nett.

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When the doctor orders Calves Feet Jelly he has in mind a product fresh from the makers. This standard of absolute freshness is possible only where the preparation of Calves Feet Jelly is regular and constant.



In order to meet normal demand, it has always been Sutton's practice to prepare fresh supplies every week. Hence the reputation of Sutton's Calves Feet Jelly (made from genuine feet) as an article of highest purity, full food value, great palatability and absolute freshness.

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When you see a Sutton product its finer quality is obvious.
Please send for terms—

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THE PUBLIC ARE INTERESTED in this subject. It will interest your customers to know that BOVO-LACTIN is guaranteed free from preservatives, which means that it is manufactured of pure materials under strictest conditions of hygiene, according to the formulæ of the late Dr. E. C. Hort, of Harley Street. BOVO-LACTIN is the perfect energiser and restorative.

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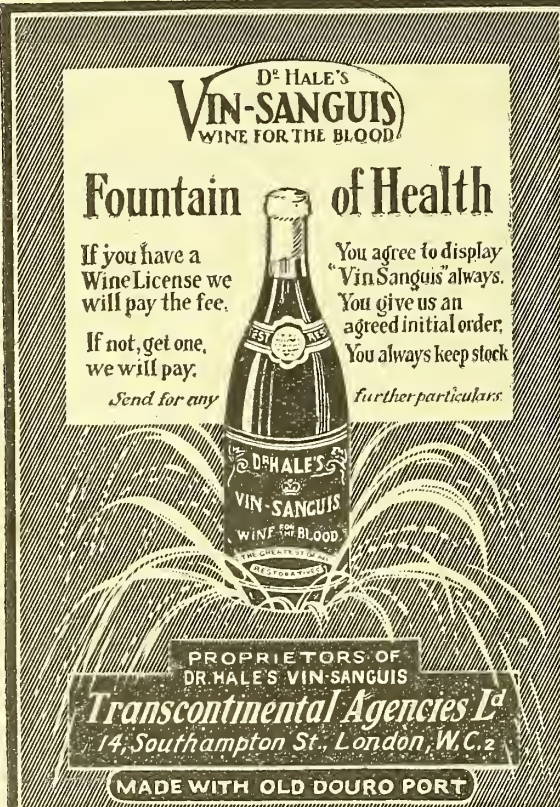
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Fountain of Health

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You agree to display 'Vin-Sanguis' always.
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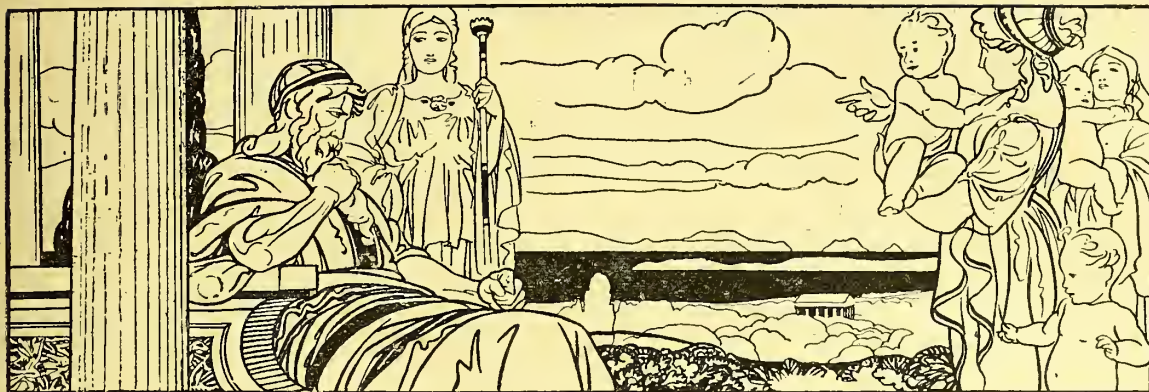
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The only Baby Food whose claim is backed by rigid scientific proof

Humanised Trufood is made at the Creameries, Wrenbury, from the purest milk that comes from the rich pastures of the famous Cheshire dairy country. It contains soluble lactalbumen in the same colloidal condition and in the same quantity as in breast milk. It is standardised as regards its fat content, and the casein present corresponds to human milk and not to cows' milk. In short it is analogous in composition to breast milk, as the following analysis clearly shows :—

	Breast Milk	Cows' Milk	Humanised Trufood
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.25
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.45
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.80
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.60
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.65
Water	88.7	87.7	88.25
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.00</u>

If you are not yet stocking TRUFOOD, please ask for sample and special trade offer

This result has been achieved by removing a part of the casein of full-cream Cheshire milk, so that, after the addition of suitable quantities of pure fresh cream and lactose, a milk powder of the above composition results.

No other Infants' Food on the market is justified in claiming this close analogy to human milk

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The Cheapest and Neatest form of Packing for Drugs.

Size.	250	500	1,000
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Packed drugs mean quick service and more Sales.

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Use them instead of paper and wax for wrapping powdered chemicals, etc. They are strong, neat and cheap. Good for your reputation.

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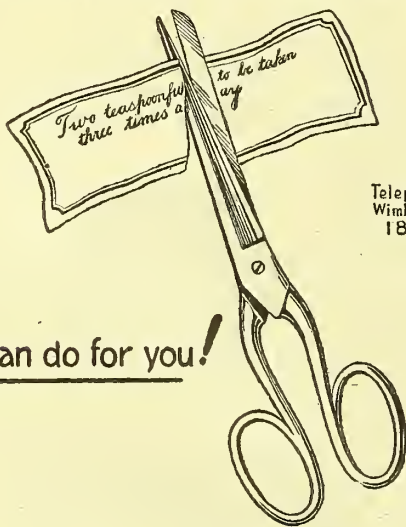
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Fresh cows' milk, although now almost universally delivered in bottles, can never be absolutely free of germs often harmful to infants. It is up to all chemists to help themselves by this movement; we give you the opportunity in Milkal, the clean milk. For the reasons given on this page Milkal has long held first place in Hospitals and Infant Welfare Centres.

A reputation for selling only reliable goods is the foundation of your business; recommend Milkal and you establish a regular selling line.



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THE CLEAN MILK

Milkal is fullcream milk dried by spraying it through a current of air heated to a certain temperature, and cleansed of pathogenic organisms without being sterilised. Sterilisation, as you know, destroys some of the vital qualities of milk. The ratio of its constituents is that of the solids of rich milk; your customers supply the water which we took out.

The chief advantages of Milkal are:—

100% soluble in water.

The fat in the milk thus obtained does not rise to the surface as an oily mass.

Hardly any coagulation of the Albumen.

The Calcium-Casein balance is undisturbed.

Analysis:

Moisture	1.50%	Lactalbumin ..	3.04%
Fat	29.00%	Lactose	37.64%
Casein	23.01%	Ash	5.81%

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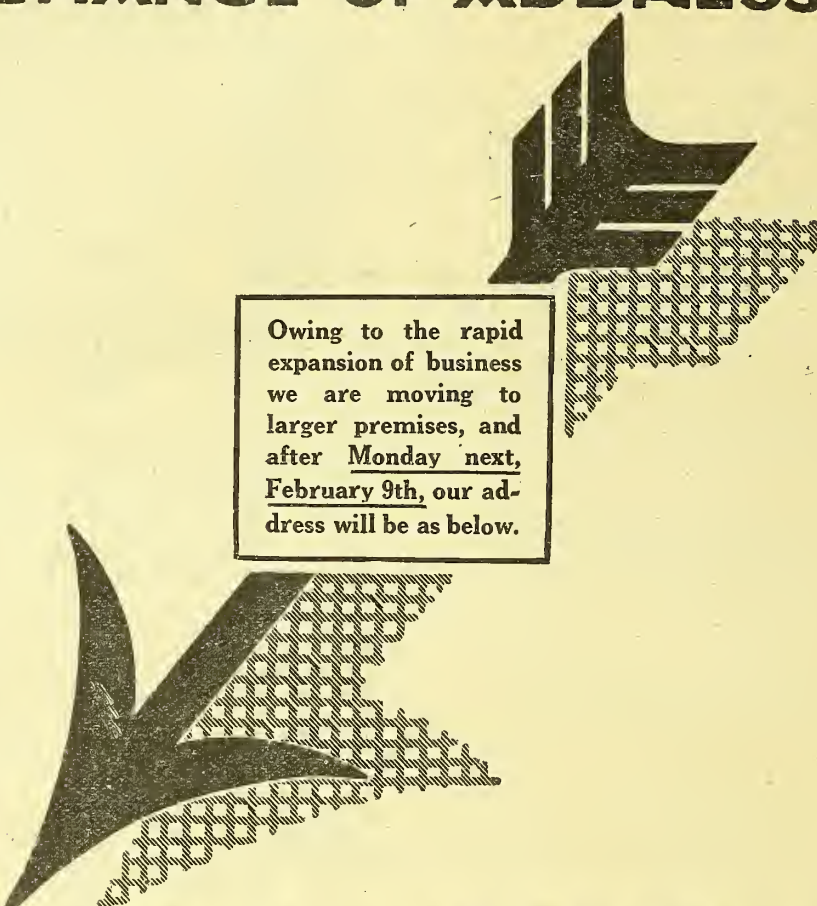
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Petrolagar

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

FEBRUARY 7, 1925

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

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Loose stamps will not be accepted.

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Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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1.—SOUTH LONDON.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; established 25 years; net profit, about £700 per annum; large double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, between £900 and £1,000; good living accommodation, bath (h. and c.); net rent, £39 per annum; price £1,500.

2.—ESSEX (Few Miles Out).—General Retail, Prescribing and N.H.I. Business; returns, £1,700 per annum, with scope for large increase, the concern having been very much neglected; double-fronted shop, with small living accommodation and bath room; long lease; rent, £45 per annum; offers invited.

3.—LONDON BRIDGE STATION (Two Minutes from).—Newly-established Business, with scope for increase; returns average £30 weekly, at good prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; lease about 19 years to run; price £650.

4.—LONDON, S.W. (Central Position).—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; very old-established; returns, £3,235; net profit, £700; single-fronted shop, well fitted; good working stock; house contains 3 bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, bath and boxroom; held on lease; price £2,500.

5.—LONDON, E.—Cash Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established 50 years; returns average £1,300; net rent, rates and taxes, £38 per annum; held on lease; N.H.I. 'scripts, about 200 monthly; vendor estimates value of stock at £350; price £550.

6.—PECKHAM.—General Retail Business, with side lines; established many years; returns approach £3,500; gross profit, 34 per cent.; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £1,700; living accommodation; held on lease; price to be arranged.

7.—HAMMERSMITH (Near).—Good-class Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; excellent opening for Optical; returns for the past six months, £850, rapidly increasing; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; good working stock; held on long lease; further details on application.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—HOME COUNTY.—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, £600 (about), with plenty of scope for increase; net profit, approximately, £200; single-fronted, lock-up shop, with room behind; good working stock; 13 years' lease; rent, £21 per annum; price £450, or near offer.

9.—NORTH WALES.—Mixed Country Retail Business; old-established; returns for 1924, £1,100; net profit, £250; single-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £450; rent £20 per annum, inclusive; price £650.

10.—MIDLANDS.—Cash Retail Business, situate in main thoroughfare of progressive town; returns exceed £3,000 per annum, at good prices; large double-fronted shop, very well stocked; held on lease; terms, lease and goodwill, £500, plus value of stock and fixtures; or lump sum offer entertained.

11.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Optical connection; returns, under management, exceed £2,000 per annum; the pharmacy is well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; good living accommodation, large garden; held on lease; to effect a speedy transfer, the value of the stock and fixtures would be accepted.

12.—CHESHIRE.—Family Retail Business; established by vendor in 1913; returns approach £1,700 per annum; gross profit, £550; single-fronted shop, very well stocked; good house available away from business; terms, lease, fixtures, and goodwill, £500; stock at valuation.

13.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Good medium-class Family Retail Business, Dispensing and Photographic, with branch; combined turnover approaches £4,000 per annum; net profit, £999; both pharmacies are double-fronted, one being lock-up and the other having 6 rooms, private entrance, and garden; both premises have long leases at moderate rental; further details on application.

14.—WEST OF ENGLAND (Market Town).—Cash Retail Business, with excellent opening for Agricultural and Garden Seed business; established 70 years; very much neglected; several good proprietaries included; double-fronted shop, with good living accommodation; freehold may be purchased if required; further details on application.

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The Association of Mnfg. Chemists

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2.—**MIDLANDS** (County Town).—Very old-established Cash Business; returns, £62 p.w.; 12-13 years' lease; rent, £200 p.a.; double-fronted shop and basement, dark room in basement; electricity and gas; price £2,150, or offer. (153)

3.—**S. COAST** (Health Resort).—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, about £40 p.w.; rent and rates, £200; 19 years' lease; well-fitted lock-up shop, in main road, growing district; fuller particulars on application. (98)

4.—**S. COAST**.—Manufacturing Chemist Business, owning well-known proprietary line which makes a strong appeal to the public; turnover, 1922-23, £6,000; 1923-24, £7,000; large factory premises could be purchased for £3,000, or 7 or 14 years' lease could be granted; fuller particulars on application. (142)

5.—**LANCASHIRE**.—Well-known seaside resort; excellently situated; Grocery, Health Foods, Patent Medicines, and Chemists' Sundries Store; established nearly 20 years; returns, about £25 p.w.; rent, £56 10s.; double-fronted, lock-up shop; nearest Chemist, about 550 yards distant; dwelling accommodation might be arranged; price £400. (157)

6.—**TOOTH PASTE**.—Manufacturing rights in this country for product well known in Scandinavia; premises in London (City); particulars on application. (148)

7.—**LIVERPOOL**.—Well-appointed General Retail and Dispensing Business, in middle-class locality; good passing trade; returns, £40 p.w.; 10 years' lease, at £100 p.a. for first 5 years, rising to £120 p.a.; or freehold property could be purchased; fuller particulars on application. (150)

8.—**MIDLANDS**.—Old-established Business, in small country town; returns, £30 p.w.; 13 years' lease; rent, £75 p.a.; house at rear let off at 15s. p.w.; price £800. (145)

9.—**SOMERSET**.—Old-established Business, in country town; returns, £22 p.w.; 7 years' lease, at £40 p.a.; lock-up double-fronted shop; price £1,200, or offer. (144)

10.—**S. DEVON**.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (134)

11.—**SOUTH DEVON**.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (154)

12.—**ESSEX**.—Popular seaside resort; prominent corner shop, with 7-roomed house, in main road; 14 years' lease, at £200 p.a.; returns, £1,800 p.a.; price £2,000, or near offer; terms, part down and balance by arrangement. (156)

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2.—**ESSEX**.—Newly-established Business, in centre of rapidly-growing district; present returns over £30 weekly; will soon do £45; modern Pharmacy, with house on long lease; price £1,200; third can remain if desired.

3.—**HERTFORDSHIRE**.—Sound Mixed Country Retail Business; easily worked; returns, about £2,100; partly under management; good house, bath, h. and c. water; excellent repair; large garden, etc.; modern-fronted shop, fully stocked; price, including freehold, £2,500.

4.—**KENT** (about 50 miles Out).—Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I., in working-class district; returns, £850; plenty of scope; good house; low rent; on lease; price £550; splendid chance for smart Prescriber.

5.—**LONDON, W.**—Sound, Light, Cash Retail, well established; returns, nearly £2,100; scope for increase; books properly kept; good saleable stock; ill-health sole cause of selling; price £1,050.

6.—**LONDON** (Essex Suburb).—Light Cash Retail, in fast-growing suburb; returns, £16 a week, under manager, increasing each week; will soon do double; modern shop, with house; long lease; price £550.

7.—**VICTORIA STATION** (Near).—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns, £3,250; net profit, £700; held on lease; moderate rent; good residence; well fitted and stocked; price £2,500.

8.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Light Cash Suburban Retail, increasing; returns, £850 to £900; double-fronted shop, with house attached, in excellent order; fully stocked; price £100 and valuation, plus £450 for property; worth seeing.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We are now booking dates for February and March, and invite early correspondence. Terms on application.

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135 Queen St., Newton Heath, Manchester

I urgently require Seaside and Country Businesses, principally South Coast, Suffolk, Midlands, and Fylde district, *bona fide* clients waiting. Sales quickly effected.

Intending vendors, now, or later, write me. I specialise.

PREMISES TO LET.

DUBLIN.—Premises, north side; central; suitable for Stock Room or Depot; about 40 x 20; elec. light; water, lavatory; rent £130; taxes about £20; telephone few doors. Apply Cahill & Co., Chemists, 82A L. Dorset Street, Dublin.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Cash Drug Stores; busy shopping thoroughfare; thickly populated district; ample scope N.H.I.; attractive shop; well stocked; large plate-glass window; property in good repair; house recently re-decorated; splendid chance for qualified man; property, fixtures and fittings £800 and stock at valuation; no agents. 254/14, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—For sale, on account of age and ill-health, old-established Family and Dispensing Chemist's and Druggist's business. 254/13, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Unique opportunity occurs to acquire main road Dispensing and Photographic Business; lease and stock more than covers purchase price, viz., £750; last year's profit about £500 net, and decidedly increasing. Douglas Craig, 50 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

BURNLEY.—Old-established Family and Dispensing Business in main shopping thoroughfare of industrial district; small Photographic and Full Wine Licence; very well stocked. For all further particulars apply 255/8, Office of this Paper.

CHESHIRE (large town).—Established Dispensing and Family Business, returning nearly £30 weekly; exceptional position, busy thoroughfare, offering scope all branches; property vendor's own; sell or lease; living accommodation; advanced age reason for disposal; price £1,200, offers invited. Also Partnership, Leeds, £500 required. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

KENT (COAST).—Old-established Chemist and Optical Business; returns for 1924 just over £2,000, of which about £300 was for Optical; good opportunity to increase turnover as business has been carried on under management for years; seven-roomed house, private entrance, garden; price, stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply 58/816, Office of this Paper.

KENYA COLONY.—Old-established English Pharmacy for disposal, with or without branch; turnover £900 to £1,000 per month, in addition branch returns £400 to £450 per month increasing; balance-sheets available; valuation terms arranged; price about £10,000; part can remain or partnership entertained. Apply Berdoo & Fish, Chemists' Valuers, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

LANCASHIRE.—Old-established Business, average takings £17 per week; no immediate opposition; on main road; house attached; rent, rates and taxes £52 per annum; price asked £850; may be paid in two instalments. Apply Moffat, 55 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Two Drug Stores; low rents; good opening for Dispensing and Photographics; price £750 or near offer for the two. Apply P.C.B. 50/3, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (Near).—Neglected Drug Store; returning nearly £10 weekly; practically all Prescribing; good position; thickly populated middle- and working-class district; splendid opportunity for qualified; scope all branches; good living accommodation; accept £250 quickly. Also established Chemist's Business, Oldham, returning £25 weekly (N.H.I. dispensing fees £4 5s. weekly); good house; price £1,000. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

SOUTH WALES.—A nice Chemist Business for sale; beautifully fitted; nice locality; long lease given; capital required between £500 and £600; a glorious opportunity for a beginner; only genuine buyers need apply; send references. 254/29, Office of this Paper.

TYNESIDE, in growing working-class district, with shipping trade, a Branch Business recently established; handsomely fitted in mahogany, everything new and up to date; already doing £850 to £900 plus N.H.I. under manager; double-fronted shop with two good rooms shelved and scullery; 4 years' lease to run with option of renewal for additional 5 years; rent £55 per annum; excellent opportunity for young, energetic chemist; proprietor cannot give necessary attention; price £750. 254/40, Office of this Paper.

A FIRST-CLASS opportunity for Chemist with moderate capital. Owing to indisposition I am anxious to dispose of valuable chemist shop, situated in busy main thoroughfare in the East-End of London; net profits £14 weekly (guaranteed) and plenty of scope for energetic and good business man to increase turnover. All books will stand inspection and am prepared to offer a trial for a sufficient period to verify takings; good stock and mahogany fixtures valued at £1,000, which I shall accept in addition to a reasonable offer for goodwill and long lease; no dealers need apply. Write 251/11, Office of this Paper.

MARKET TOWN, Eastern County, within 70 miles London; neglected good-class Cash Business; main road position; returning £25 weekly now (£35 weekly recently); Kodak Agency, good Photographic connection and great scope for man having good knowledge Photography; living accommodation; lease 9 years; for immediate disposal owing domestic reasons; £550. 252/37, Office of this Paper.

PATENTS and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919.—The Proprietors of British Patent No. 179,667 are prepared to Sell the Patent or to Licence British Manufacturers to work thereunder. It relates to Tooth Brushes having a ball-shaped grip on the handle. Address: B. W. & T., 112 Hatten Garden, London, E.C.1.

SMALL Business for sale; London; well stocked and nicely fitted Pharmacy; returns under £1,000, increasing; nice house attached; owner retiring; rent 25s. weekly; price £650; lease granted. 255/5, Office of this Paper.

FINANCIAL.

WELL-KNOWN Pharmacist, retired, energetic, seeks, for light occupation, position as Director, Partner, or cover, moderate remuneration in return for investment and services; London or near; replies in confidence; fullest references given and required; Surrey, P.C.B. 49/18, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS

GENTLEMAN, open to invest about £1,000 in Chemist's business (London or West), desires to meet Qualified man with equal capital, view Partnership. Avery, 40 Clifton Park Road, Bristol.

AGENCIES.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Experienced Traveller open to represent, establish or control Agency for one good British House; extensive connection; financial interest if desired; London shortly for interview; negotiations strictly confidential. 246/12, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS and Sundriesmen wanted to stock and push fast selling Chilblain Remedy, 4½d. line, 20 per cent.; all districts England; other lines shortly. "Fencol," 255/13, Office of this Paper.

COMMISSION Agencies required for good packed Specialities; divided representation suggested; part expenses and commission. With full particulars to 254/340, Office of this Paper.

GERMAN ESSENCES.—Well-known factory in Berlin requires selling Agent in London. Apply by letter to "Essences," c/o Abbott's, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

PART-TIME.—Resident Representative, travelling Lancashire and the four Northern Counties, calling upon Retail Chemists and wishing to take up a further commission which will not clash with lines already handled, should communicate with Advertiser, giving full particulars as to present Agencies, ground covered, commission, etc., to "M. L.," 58/812, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Firm in the North of England (Durham) would like to act as Agents for a good London or Provincial House in Drugs and Heavies; established over 50 years; managing Director a qualified Chemist; large Warehouse, no Retail done; every investigation courted; any letters will be treated in confidence and replied to. 58/805, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

CHEMIST desires to purchase small select Cash Business in small town, West of England, with the premises, which must be convenient and in good condition; near sea preferred. Full particulars to 255/36, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Business required by Chemist; preferably provincial town in West or S.W. of England; capital available about £1,200; living accommodation an asset; must bear strict investigation. 254/17, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

WANTED, Shop, with or without living accommodation; state rent; suitable for Drug Store; full particulars; S.E. or S.W. Smart, P.C.B. 50/18, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Shop and splendid living accommodation for sale in good Bournemouth suburb, main road; excellent opening for Chemist; £1,750 freehold. Willoughby, 94, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL**

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Wanted, Qualified man to manage small lock-up business. Letters, stating full particulars and salary required, excluding photos or any returnable matter, to 58/817, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant for good-class Retail Dispensing and N.H.I.; smart Salesman and Window-dresser. Full particulars in first instance, stating age, experience, salary and when at liberty. H. Critchlow, Pharmacist, 161 Monument Road, Birmingham.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—Qualified Manager, about 30; accustomed to good-class Retail, Dispensing and Photo business; must be energetic, obliging and tactful Salesman; excellent prospects for a man of ability; state age, height, experience, salary, when disengaged, with photo, and references of last two engagements. Mr. Matthews, The Mall, Clifton, Bristol.

CORNWALL. Wanted, Qualified Male Assistant on February 24; Dispensing, Salesman, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, giving full particulars, age, experience, salary required, P. G. Michell, 35 Fore Street, St. Austell.

CROYDON.—Junior Assistant or Improver required for brisk Retail and Dispensing Business; one who has recently completed apprenticeship preferred; commence £2 10s. weekly. Please state age, height and experience. Shaw, 304 London Road, Thornton Heath.

CROYDON.—Junior Assistant or Improver, about 20 (male), required shortly; must be quick and accurate Dispenser and have some Counter experience; state age, height and salary required. 255/18, Office of this Paper.

DERBYSHIRE.—Qualified Assistant (Male) required for middle-class Retail, N.H.I.; must be smart Salesman, Window-dresser, and have sound knowledge of Photography; please give full particulars of age and salary required to 252/31, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

LONDON.—Wanted, young handy man for Retail business, who is an experienced motor-car driver, to act as Chauffeur occasionally, as required. In reply, give last reference, age, experience and salary required to 255/140, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Vacancy occurs in good-class Pharmacy for experienced. Unqualified Assistant; good prospects for capable, reliable man with satisfactory record; age 25 to 35; also Junicr. 254/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant (Male), under 30, unqualified, must be reliable Dispenser and used to quick Cash Retail; highest references essential; commence £3 10s. weekly; state age, height, details of experience, and when at liberty. 254/15, Office of this Paper.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.—J. H. Taylor & Son have vacancy for Junior Assistant, unqualified; outdoor. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photograph, to be returned.

SHEFFIELD.—Experienced Assistant, unqualified, aged about 24 years, for light Retail, Photographic and Dispensing (N.H.I.) business. Please state full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., to 254/6, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Lady, qualified Assistant and to take charge of small Branch; N.H.I. work, Counter, and Window-dressing, etc. Reply 252/54, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager wanted for a Branch shop; references and salary required in first letter. 255/35, Office of this Paper.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HARLESDEN ROAD, N.W.10. 80 Beds.

A FULLY-QUALIFIED DISPENSER required, capable of taking entire charge of the Dispensary. This is a part-time appointment; hours of duty commencing at 2 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted. Salary at the rate of £104 per annum.

Applications, stating age and full particulars of experience and qualifications and the earliest date upon which duties can be commenced, with copies of recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary not later than Tuesday, February 10.

A CAPABLE Junior Assistant (gentleman), qualified preferred, required about February 25, for General, Retail, Dispensing and Photography; country district; please state age, height, experience and salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned). D. Lewis, Chemist, Tisbury, Salisbury.

AN Apprentice wanted at once; smart and well educated; time allowed for study; a personal application preferred. S. N. Hopkins, 106 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

ASSISTANT; South London; age 27 to 30; for brisk Cash business; must be a good Window-dresser, quick and accurate Dispenser, and good Salesman. In reply, please give age, experience, salary, and last reference, and if in provinces send photo (which will be returned) to 255/14, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT qualified Assistant (male, under 30) wanted for a quick Retail and Dispensing business; good Window-dresser with a knowledge of Photography desirable; please send full particulars, salary required, etc., and photo. Evans, 69 Leytonstone Road, E.15.

CORFE & SON, LTD., require a capable Junior; must have good references; careful Dispenser essential. Full particulars, salary required, age, etc., to A. F. Corfe, 5 Gabriel Hill, Maidstone.

HENRY HODDER & CO., LTD., Bristol, have vacancy for Qualified Manager of branch; married man preferred; living accommodation on premises; business in middle-class neighbourhood; hours 8.30 to 7, one evening weekly 8, Saturdays 8, Wednesdays close 1; satisfactory references essential. Apply, with full details, to Managing Director, Hodders, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

UNIOR Assistant for light Retail and Dispensing business; state usual particulars, reference and salary required. Mr. tting, Chemist, 65 Sidwell Street, Exeter.

UNIOR Assistant required (lady or gent) with knowledge of Dispensing and Counter work; full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required, also photo, which will be returned. F. Williams, Chemist, Balby Road, Doncaster.

UNIOR or Improver required at once for quick Cash Business with N.H.I. Apply, stating full particulars, etc., and salary required, to R. E. Baldry, 330 Portobello Road, W.10.

UNIOR Assistant wanted at once; indoor; man with experience in good-class Dispensing business. Harris, 1 Kingston II, Kingston-on-Thames.

ADY Assistant, qualified, for good-class country Business. Full particulars, salary, with photo, to be returned, to J. E. ench, M.P.S., F.I.C., 128 High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.

ADY Dispenser (Hall certificate) for Hampstead and Wimbledon districts. Full particulars and photograph to 815, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Qualified, not over 30; must be good Window-dresser, experienced in Photographic work, accustomed to good-class Cash business; within easy access of East Ham Station. Send photograph and full particulars to 58/815, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (qualified) for good-class Retail business (Man- chester district); must be thoroughly capable; excellent prospects for right man. State fullest particulars in first instance to 252/32, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required, qualified, energetic (between 25 and 35); used to taking control; branch shop; Photographic, ge. Panel; state terms. P.C.B. 50/6, Office of this Paper.

PROGRESSIVE post for smart, capable Assistant; single; new business; good Window-dresser and Counterman, reliable Dispenser; outdoor; state age, references, height, and salary required. A. H. Evans, Easterbridge, Warwick Road, ulsdon, Surrey.

UALIFIED Dispenser required by S.E. London Doctor; hours 11-1, 3-9. Apply, stating experience, salary required, to 58/804, Office of this Paper.

UALIFIED Manager wanted for county Retail Pharmacy. Apply, in first instance, to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Drug-ists, 44-48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

UALIFIED Assistant wanted for Dispensing and light Retail business. Please send particulars of age, height, experience and salary required to C. H. Welton, 4 Bishop Street, Coventry.

UALIFIED Locum required for small business; N.H.I., Counter, Prescribing, etc.; Denmark Park district, London; uly gentleman not objected to; state terms, etc. 255/50, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED immediately, Manager with Photographic, Sur- gical, Toilet and Optical knowledge, for good-class Store business on coast; must be good Window-dresser and keen business man, able to control staff; a similar vacancy will occur uly at another branch; replies are invited for both vacancies. ase give full particulars (in confidence) in first letter, 4/9, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Lady Dispenser for two half days week; Edg- ware; salary £1. P.C.B. 50/7, Office of this Paper.

MART (Male) Apprentice wanted for high-class Dispensing business. Apply Maurieve & Co., Ltd., 22 High Road, eatham Hill, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED Assistant; active; not over 45 years of age. Apply at 164 Lambeth Walk any morning between a.m.—1 p.m.

P-TO-DATE Unqualified Assistant for good-class business; permanency. Particulars to 58/814, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, Chemist's Improver, having com- pleted apprenticeship, for quick Retail and Dispensing business; must be good Window-dresser and Counterman. Apply by letter to 252/36, Office of this Paper, with references, and state wages required.

WANTED, for a permanency, qualified, experienced Assis- tant, about 28, married, for good Retail and Dispensing business; reside on premises; on the South-East coast; particulars of salary, age, height, when disengaged, and names of last two engagements. 251/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Qualified Lady Assistant; N.H.I.; colliery village, South Yorkshire. Full particulars to 254/35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED immediately, young Assistant (Male or Female) for Dispensing and Photographic; good Dispenser essential; knowledge of Photography; outdoors. Recent photo, with particulars of age, experience and salary required, to 255/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant for Dispensing department. Apply Douthwaits, Chemist, Coventry.

WANTED at once, Qualified Branch Manager, with first-class experience, for good-class Dispensing and Toilet Business; good Window-dresser; one seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, age, and salary, in first instance (photo if possible), to Leo. Benjamin, 57 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (male); a real quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, giving full particulars, and if possible enclosing a photograph, G. Elliott & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Walsall.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

LONDON.—Representative required by manufacturers of well-known proprietaries; previous experience essential. Applications, stating age, references and full particulars, to 58/807, Office of this Paper.

CLERK for Order Department; experience of Drug Trade essential; must be rapid and accurate. Apply, with full particulars, 58/811, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED PH and Tablet Maker required. Apply, with full details of abilities, wage required, and when disengaged, to "The Secretary," Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63, Grove Road, Bow, London, E.3.

GENTLEMAN wanted, capable, to organise and manage sales organisation famous Brand Medicinal Specialities; must be fully familiar with Propaganda work; highest credentials essential. State full particulars and salary expected to 58/809, Office of this Paper.

PROVINCES.—Assistant Despatch Clerk wanted. Give full details as to experience, salary, etc., to 254/34, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required, for London area only, by pro- gressive manufacturers of Toilet and Pharmaceutical lines; experience essential; salary and commission; Wholesale trade only; exceptional opportunity for the right man. Full particulars to 58/803, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES calling upon Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, etc., in the United Kingdom, can hear of an exceptionally good Toilet Preparation to handle as a side line; exceptional good commission. Apply, by letter only, to Danso, Ltd., 29 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

SIDE-LINE.—Representatives wanted; willing to take up a first-class original Health Salts in tins on good commission; good seller; many districts open. T. P. T., Sybil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 36 Beversbrook Road, London, N.19.

STRONG Man, used to packing and despatch of acids and supervision of boys required for West London. Full particulars past experience and wages required to 252/16, Office of this Paper.

TOWN Traveller for London Wholesale Druggists; give full details of experience and actual districts covered, also state age and salary required; strictest confidence observed. 58/806, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required by old-established manufacturers of Boot Socks and Foot Comfort Appliances; must have sound retail connection; salary and expenses. Full particulars to P.C.B. 49/36, Office of this Paper.

TRUSSES.—Man experienced in manufacture to take charge of Department. Full particulars, experience, etc., to 58/808, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

KENYA COLONY.—Wanted, Qualified Assistant, single, under 30, with good all-round experience; four years' agreement; passage paid out; satisfactory terms to suitable applicants. Apply, with photo and full information, to P.C.B. 48/27, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED (27); tall, smart appearance; Locum or permanency; anywhere; London experience; knowledge Photography, quick Dispenser, good Window-dresser; energetic; excellent references. Manager, Colston's, Malvern Wells.

A.A.—CAPABLE Dispenser, Book-keeper desires post immediately with Doctor, Chemist or Hospital. Norton, Crickett, Ilminster, Somerset.

A LIVE Wire and Right-hand Man!—Young, qualified, unique experience, requires post, good prospects; interview necessary. "Empiricus," 255/21, Office of this Paper.

A WOMAN Dispenser (Hall) seeks post; thoroughly experienced; 3 years in charge Branch Surgery; part or whole time; would live at branch. "Beta," 5 Golf Cottages, Whitstable, Kent.

ADVERTISER (M.P.S.) wishes to return to Retail after absence of several years; experienced Dispenser; London district. 253/34, Office of this Paper.

AFTERNOONS: Minor man; experienced; within reach of City. "Pharmacist," 68 Grosvenor Road, Hanwell, W.7.

APPRENTICE seeks position as Junior; tall; age 20; 3 years' experience Counter and Dispensing. Apply G. E. Umpleby, "Fern Garth," Thruscoe Road, Cleethorpes.

AS Branch Manager; qualified, experienced, reliable; most excellent references; moderate terms. "R.," 29 Egerton Gardens, West Ealing, W.13.

ALL-ROUND, reliable, registered; within 40 miles S. London; experienced West End and country. Write 255/29, Office of this Paper.

AS Locum, or permanency; first-class references and experience; stocktaking undertaken. "Disengaged," 10 Frederick Place, Clifton, Bristol.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

ASSISTANT; 21; tall; smart appearance; Hall Certificate 4½ years' experience, including West End; good references "F. E. W. G.," 35 New Broad Street, E.C.2.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, disengaged, age 35; used to high class Dispensing, Counter and Photography; between London and Brighton preferred. Moss, 95 Lumley Road, Horley, Surrey.

ASSISTANT, capable, energetic, tall, aged 21, passed Part I requires situation in London; excellent experience and reference. I. Kudish, 115 Cannon Street Road, London, E.1.

ASSISTANT; Prescribing, Dispensing, Counter trade; business man; disengaged; 10 years last situation; splendid reference; abstainer. P.C.B. 50/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; qualified; 27½; tall; interview; disengaged February 9. Smith, 23 Roman Road, Colchester.

ASSISTANT, qualified, desires post in high-class Pharmacy, front counter; Birmingham or London preferred. Maric Price, Priesthills Road, Hinckley.

ASSISTANT; 30; unqualified; thoroughly competent all departments; take charge; sound experience and well recommended; London preferred, though not essential. 254/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; qualified; best experience; London or suburbs; Dispensing, Retail and Photographic; outdoors. "Pharmacist," 254/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 23; London and provincial experience; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic. "C. S. H.," 100 Manor Park, S.E.13.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, desires change; age 22; height, 6 ft.; five years' high-class Retail and Dispensing (Liverpool district preferred). Apply Wright, Y.M.C.A., Cheltenham.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 15 years' good experience; Photography; first-class references; satisfaction assured. "Pax," 103 Listria Park, Stoke Newington, N.

CAPABLE and experienced Qualified Pharmacist desires Managership or position of trust; references unexceptional; at liberty. 254/38, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S daughter desires position with Doctor as Secretary-Dispenser; Hall certificate; experienced Book-keeper, Shorthand and Typewriting; London, Birmingham districts, South Coast preferred; good references and experience. 251/17, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Qualified Pharmacist, married, desires permanency in good-class Pharmacy; capable of taking entire charge and could live on premises; thoroughly reliable; 20 years' first-class all-round experience, London and provincial. "Chemist," 7 Holland Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.

DISPENSER; lady requires post; locum or permanency; experienced; qualified. 254/12, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (lady), Hall certificate, 3 years' experience. requires post, Doctor or Institution, with view to other qualifications; moderate salary; near Wolverhampton preferred. 255/24, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Lady Dispenser requires post, Doctor, Hospital or Institution; Hall certificate; temporary or permanent. 251/12, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; Welsh-speaking; Dispensing, Counter, Stock, Prescribing, Window-dressing and Photography; abstainer; competent. "H.," Cwmiar, Llanybyther, Carmarthen.

EXPERIENCED Young Lady (unqualified) desires post; eight years' experience Dispensing and Retail. Marshall, 11 Colwith Road, Hammersmith, W.6.

FREE.—Locum or Assistant; 10 years' experience; qualified; can take complete charge; please state offers. 248/27, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (29) seeks permanency; country town, Devon, or Cornwall, Somerset preferred; 14 years' experience, 5 London; trustworthy; very capable; highest references. Write Mr. "S." c/o 87 Wymering Mansions, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.9.

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